Let's Forget Self in This Mighty Common Cause and Fight It Out to the Last

Nippon Times

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

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JAVA DEFENSE BY ISLANDERS IS REQUESTED

Indonesians Submit Memorial For Organization of Volunteer Corps

MOVEMENT IS SPREADING

Leaders Grateful to Japan for Liberation From Anglo-U.S. Dutch Yoke

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 14.—The Japanese Military Administration in Java has been deeply moved and the people of the island greatly impressed by a memorial submitted by the Indonesian population to the authorities for the organization of a Java Defense Volunteer Corps for the protection of that island and defeat of the United States and Britain.

The proclamation of the Japanese Expeditionary Force authorities granting the people of Java the right to participate in the government of their own country has aroused great enthusiasm among the Indonesian population, whose cooperation with the Japanese for the defense and economic development of the country has visibly stepped up as a result.

Memorial on Second Day

On the second day of the momentous announcement, namely on September 7, a memorial was submitted to the Military Administration by representatives of the Indonesian population, asking for their authorization to organize a Java Defense Volunteer Corps.

The movement, which is spreading throughout the island, is led, among others, by Radengtot Mankup Raja, aged 44, a dealer in drugs, of Bogor Province. He was born in Smedang, Pleangan Province, and graduating from the Bandoeng High School he went to Japan the land of his yearning and returned with a deep impression of the national strength of that country.

At once he procedeed to organize a national movement in Java and thus at one time came into a clash with the old Dutch regime as a leader of the Pasundan Party. In March last year when the Japanese troops which landed on Bantam Bay were thrusting toward Bandoeng he went among the inhabitants of the neighborhood and had thousands of them hoist the Rising Sun flags in front of their houses, making the Australian-Dutch combined force, which intended to check the Japanese near Chanjur, flee in panic at the sudden turn of events.

After the reduction of Java, he joined the Three A Movement and served as the head of the Chanjur branch of the organization. When the Three A Movement was dissolved, he retired from politics and entered business as a druggist. As soon as the Japanese authorities granted Java the right to participate in government, he came to Djakarta and on the afternoon of September 7 handed in his memorial.

Written in Malai

The memorial is written in Malai. After giving his antecedents he apologized for whatever breach of courtesy he may have committed in making an address to "Your Excellency" in such a blunt manner. The body of the memorial said:

"Thanks to the gallantry and enlightened administration of the Japanese Army, the people of Indonesia have awakened to national consciousness and their desire to cooperate with, and contribute to, the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia is daily intensifying."

Then it went on to describe the tyranny and exploitation to which the Javanese under the Dutch regime were subject. He concluded:

"Having been freed from the Anglo-American-Dutch yoke by the armed strength of the Japanese Army, the peoples of Greater East Asia should not merely stand by enjoying their ease and security but must fight for the perpetuation of their own liberty. We earnestly request of Your Excellency the granting of an opportunity to organize a Java Defense Volunteer Corps under the guidance of the Japanese Army for the security and preservation of the elevated status of the Javanese people."

Another representative of the movement to organize a Java Defense Volunteer Corps, H. M. Mansur, stated today:

"It would not do merely to render our thanks in words for the generous deed of the Japanese Army in liberating us from the 350-year

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DRAMATIC TALE OF RESCUE

German Paratroops Drop Down From Skies Over Castle in Wild Abruzzi Plateau and Fly Mussolini Away to Reich by Autogyro

The rescue of Italian Duce Benito Mussolini was an event unparalleled in history for its dramatic magnificence. This outstanding piece of twentieth century drama took place at an ancient castle standing at a corner of the wild Abruzzi plateau near the southern end of the Apenines. With the setting thus, a Berlin September 13 dispatch to the Mainichi describes the dynamic rescue as follows:

It was about 1 p.m. Sunday. A force of Badoglio adherent troops, heavily armed, was guarding the castle gates and walls. Suddenly from the skies dropped German parachute troops and glider units, and over land rushed units of the Leibstandarte and Peace Preservation Corps. Determined to carry out the Fuehrer's orders at all costs the Germans tore into the castle.

Deep in the castle they found Duce Mussolini. Immediately they put him on a small sized autogyro scout plane already prepared beforehand called Storch, or stork, one of the prides of the Luftwaffe, and wafted him to German territory. The traitor Pietro Badoglio had ordered his men who were put on guard of Duce Mussolini to shoot him should the Duce attempt to escape, but the fantastic German move so petrified the traitors with amazement and fear that the Duce was torn out of their clutch without sustaining a single scratch.

Life-Savior of Duce

Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler now is not only Duce Mussolini's sworn friend and ally who has pledged to build a new order in Europe, but also the savior of his life.

One month and a half had passed since he was made prisoner through Badoglio's coup d'etat. At that time the Fascist tradition he had built up after 20 years of effort was smashed and shattered, and Italy made a pretense of continuing on with the war. Then came the signing of the peace terms at Sicily, an act equal to selling the nation, and then the announcement of that act on September 8, and the occupation of important Italian points by German troops.

This whirlwind drama reached its terrific climax with the rescue of the Duce. Such a tremendous international drama has not even been imagined hitherto in history. This bold and dangerous act of the Duce's rescue will live forever in the pages of history together with the steel-solid ties of friendship binding Fuehrer Hitler and Duce Mussolini.

In Good Health

After his rescue, Duce Benito Mussolini appeared very healthy, but because of more than 40 days of prison life he was extremely tired physically and mentally. Upon reaching his destination the Duce went to bed immediately and after several hours of sound sleep awakened, completely recoverd from the effects of his ordeal, a Shanghai September 14 report to the Mainichi quoting Transocean dispatches from Berlin reveals.

During his imprisonment, he was given not one newspaper or magazine, could not listen to the radio or receive even one visitor. Pietro Badoglio had given orders that the Duce be cut off completely from the outside. After his rescue it is said that the Duce held a dramatic reunion with his wife and members of his family rescued by special units of the same Leibstandarte and Peace Preservation Corps units.

Duce Mussolini was transferred from a small island near Sardinia to the Italian mainland by Badoglio because with the unconditional surrender of that government it was feared that the German fleet in southern French waters would move out to rescue him, it is said.

From Isle to Isle

Domei

ZURICH, September 13.—While Duce Benito Mussolini was in the hands of traitors, he was first transferred to a small island near Sardinia, but fearing that a German fleet would move to the rescue from Southern France, the traitors moved the Duce to Southern Italy, reports reaching diplomatic circles here disclose. This second transfer was the move which brought disaster to the traitors, it is said.

The anti-Axis camp had already exiled Riza Khan Pahlevi, King of Iran, to the island of Saint Helena, alleging that he had opposed the British Government. And they had expected to receive the person of Duce Mussolini from the Italian traitors and send him also to Saint Helena. Thus the Duce was saved one step short of the end.

In Rome, the news of the Duce's rescue was broadcast from loudspeakers carried by German army cars, reports from Chiasso reveal. Throngs piled out into the streets and especially into the Venezia square, where the Duce used to make his fiery speeches. There the Romans shouted themselves hoarse crying "Duce! Duce!" In Milan, Turin and Bologna, the news spread like wildfire in spite of its being almost midnight. The Fascist Volunteers gathered and sang the Giovinezza.

After his rescue, it is said that the Duce flew to the headquarters of Marshal Erwin Rommel in Northern Italy and that he is conferring there with Roberto Farinati, former Chief Secretary of the Fascists, and others. Other reports state that the Duce may have already met Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler.

JAPAN PRAISED BY ENVOY WANG ON HISTORIC DAY

Japan Led World in Recognizing Manchoukuo Empire 11 Years Ago Today

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Country Firmly Resolved to Share Fate of Nippon—War Efforts Unslackened

Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, issued a statement Tuesday in connection with the 11th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo which will be observed today.

The Ambassador's statement follows in substance:

"September 15 is a memorable day, for, on this day 11 years ago, the Japanese-Manchoukuo Protocol was signed between the parent country, Japan and our country. Japan led the world in recognizing Manchoukuo, which thus became an independent State both in name and in fact.

"Manchoukuo, on the basis of many years of experience and effort, is developing its ample resources for the sake of the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. In the material field, it is supplying Japan with materials which are directly necessary for the conduct of war like light metals, iron, liquid fuel, molybdenum, vanadium, other non-ferrous metals and provisions. This year it is continuing to do its utmost to increase production in order to increase and strengthen the fighting power.

"The war has taken on a grave aspect. There is no end of transformations of the international situation. There is no telling in the morning what the evening will bring. At this critical moment, our country, bearing its heavy responsibility as the northern bulwark of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and resolved to share the fate of the parent country Japan and never to part company with Japan, is forging ahead toward the consummation of the sacred war.

"Of the countries of Greater East Asia, Burma has already become independent. The Philippines is going to have the honor of being independent. All this is an embodiment of the spirit of Hakko Iu which the parent country, Japan, showed to Manchoukuo 11 years ago. It also is proof of the fact that there is a steady enforcement of the declaration that the Orient is one. This is a matter that gives endless joy to the peoples of Greater East Asia."

Abundance of Power

Domei

HSINKING, September 14.—On the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of Japan's recognition of the Empire of Manchoukuo, Toshio Hirashima, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Manchuria Electric Company in describing the current economic conditions in Manchoukuo, stated in a press interview today, "the abundance of electric power constitutes Manchoukuo's strong economic factor." He added, "the development of the sources of electric power is keeping up with the fast development of the various industries. However, at present the voltage generated is not quite sufficient.

"Like the facilities of transportation, electric power forms the base for industries which, in turn, cannot

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NIPPON FORCES DISARM ITALIAN TROOPS, DETAIN VESSELS IN EAST ASIA

7 Warships, 12 Merchantmen, Including Conte Verde, Seized

SHANGHAI IS QUIET

All Rights and Interests in Port City Taken Over on September 9

Seven Italian warships and 12 merchant ships have been placed under detention by the Japanese authorities, including a special service ship and the well-known passenger liner Conte Verde, according to Domei.

The merchant ships total 46,000 tons. The Conte Verde and the gunboat Levant were scuttled and sank and they are now being hauled up. The Conte Verde was the exchange ship which went to Lorenco Marques, Portuguese territory in South Africa, toward the end of August last year to take on the first batch of Japanese held by the Americans and was a de luxe liner of 18,000 tons displacement.

Rights in Shanghai, Taken Over

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 14.—Immediately upon the announcement of the unconditional surrender of Badoglio to the anti-Axis forces, the Japanese authorities in Shanghai, early on the morning of September 9, began taking over all the Italian rights and interests in the port city, in accordance with the relevant provisions in the international law of belligerency.

The authorities have also placed the 611 Italian nationals here under protective surveillance and undertaken strictly just and fair measures in regard to Italian rights and interests in general. At 8 a.m. the same day the Stefani News Agency bureau here, the broadcasting station and other Italian facilities were closed and placed under official control.

The transfers have been carried out smoothly and in a most orderly manner. The Chinese, having full confidence in the fair and equitable attitude of the Japanese authorities, have reacted most calmly to these developments and there is perfect peace and order throughout the international city.

ALL ALPINE ROADS CLOSED BY SWISS

Further Mobilization of Border Troops Ordered

Domei

ZURICH, September 13.—An official announcement from Berne today stated that all Alpine passes and roads leading to and from these areas have been occupied by Swiss forces and that a further mobilization was ordered on September 9.

The communique reads as follows: "Following the announcement of the armistice signed between Italy and the Anglo-American forces the Swiss Federal Council immediately ordered mobilization of border protection troops. These forces occupied their alloted positions on September 9.

"On the same day the Federal Council examined Switzerland's situation and in agreement with the Army High Command, ordered mobilization of part of the military units including the fortress detachments, Saint Maurice and Saint Gotthard Sargens. The mobilization of these troops were effected in a calm and orderly manner. All Alpine passes and roads in the vicinity have been occupied."

Canada Reorganizes Army

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 13.—The Canadian army will undergo reorganization, the Canadian National Defense Minister announced today, according to a report from Ottawa. He also disclosed that 20,000 Canadian troops will be discharged from military service. Although the reason for reorganization was not revealed, it is opined that those discharged will be transferred to some emergency industries.

Nippon Planes Blast Enemy's Troop Base In New Guinea Area

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 13.—Japanese air units at a little after 11 a.m. Sunday struck at an enemy troop concentration point on the Buss River east of Lae, in New Guinea. After overcoming the attacks of enemy fighters, the Japanese planes unloaded their bombs on the enemy camp area and dealt tremendous damage. In retaliation, the enemy moved for Wewak sometime after 9 a.m. Monday with a total of 50 planes including P-38's, B-25's, and B-24's. Japanese air units, however, met them in the air west of Wewak and immediately shot down three P-38's, forcing the enemy to flee before it attained its aim of hitting the Japanese position. In this fighting two Japanese planes have not yet returned.

ITALIAN SHIPS FLEE TO ESCAPE CAPTURE

German Air Force Destroys Many Warships Trying to Join Enemy Units

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—What the fate of the Italian fleet will be is a matter that is bound to produce a profound effect directly on the world war situation.

Collating reports to hand, it seems that the Italian fleet that is understood to have fled from Italian naval ports into anti-Axis naval bases includes seven battleships, three aircraft carriers, 10 to 12 cruisers, 10 destroyers, and approximately 50 submarines.

Three battleships, six cruisers, and six destroyers that formed the main body of this fleet, before their escape, had been scattered, awaiting further orders at Spezia, Taranto, Brindisi, Pola, and in the Aegean Sea.

Prior to the announcement of the armistice agreement, the fleet in the area of Taranta Naval Station had moved to the area of Brindisi where it had been pushing preparations for an escape.

Many Warships Escape

On September 8, upon the publication of the armistice, this fleet, under black secret orders from the Badoglio regime and flying black flags upon which agreement had been reached with the anti-Axis forces, attempted an escape into British naval bases. The German forces, which quickly learned of this attempt, sent planes and submarines after the Italian fleet on the morning of the day after it made a bolt. However, the greater part of the fleet succeeded in escaping into the areas of Malta, Bone, and Gibraltar. Thus the German forces missed the opportunity of overtaking and wiping out the runaway vessels.

There was another powerful group of Italian warships navigating in the area of Corsica Island heading for the Alger area from Spezia Naval Station from which it had slipped away. The German forces quickly discovered the fleet and sent a formation of planes to bomb it. The German airmen scored two direct hits on a capital ship and sent it to the bottom. It is assumed that they also sank a cruiser.

The attack on the capital ship was made from an altitude of 6,000 meters, and the fatal bombs that doomed the vessel each weighed two tons. The missiles were dropped in a horizontal attack. The sunken vessel, according to an announcement by the anti-Axis forces, was the flagship Roma, a man-of-war of the most modern design. Reports indicate that the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Combined Fleet shared the fate of this battleship.

The other main units of this fleet, including the Vittorio Veneto, as the Littorio was renamed, Andria, Doria and Dulliocesare, reached Malta. The obsolete battleship Cavour arrived in North Africa. Seven other warships, whose names are not known, entered Gibraltar naval port

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Immediate Action Taken After Treachery by Badoglio Regime

RIGHTS TAKEN OVER

Non-Combatants in Japanese-Occupied Territory Under Protective Surveillance

The Imperial Army and Navy forces on September 9 following news of the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio government of Italy to the United States and Britain in violation of the Tripartite Alliance immediately carried out the disarming of Italian troops and the detention of the Italian warships and vessels in various parts of East Asia, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

The Imperial Army and Navy took over the Italian rights and interests in Japanese-occupied areas while in other regions, they cooperated with Japan's Allies in carrying out the same action.

Italian non-combatants in the Japanese-occupied areas have been put under protective surveillance, the communique said.

The communique follows:

"1. The Imperial Army and Navy on September 9 following the separate surrender of the Badoglio Government of Italy immediately carried out the disarming of the Italian troops and the detention of the Italian warships and vessels in the various parts of East Asia.

"2. The Italian rights and interests in the areas occupied by Japan have been taken over by the Imperial Army and Navy. In other regions the Army and Navy have cooperated with Japan's Allies in taking over Italian rights and interests. As regards the noncombatants in the Japanese-occupied areas, they are placed under protective surveillance."

Act of Treachery Scored

The unconditional surrender of the Badoglio Government of Italy to the United States and Britain is a flagrant act of treachery against Japan and Germany, constituting a violation of the Japan-Germany-Italy Tripartite Treaty concluded on September 27, 1940, and the Japan-Germany-Italy Non-Separate Peace Treaty concluded on December 11, 1941, as was definitely mentioned by the Japanese Government.

In conformity with the spirit of the Government's declaration, the Japanese Army and Navy at once brought into play its strength and carried out the disarming of the Italian troops in various parts of East Asia and the detention of Italian warships and vessels. At the same time, the Japanese Forces have taken over all the Italian rights and interests in the Japanese-occupied areas.

The Chinese Republic, Manchoukuo, Thailand and Burma, all Japan's Allies, have acted in consonance with Japan. The Japanese Army and Navy have cooperated with these Allies in their taking over of Italy's rights and interests in their own countries.

As regards the Italian non-combatants in the occupied regions, the Japanese Army and Navy Forces have placed them under protective surveillance. All these steps have been completed peacefully. All the Italian troops which have been disarmed by the Japanese Forces are marines. Colonel Blerie, Commander of the Italian East Asia Forces, was visiting Japan at the time these actions were taken by Japan and her Allies. The Italian forces in Shanghai then were commanded by Colonel Galetti, Italian military attache in Shanghai. The number of the Italian troops in China is about 550 which are classified as follows:

1. The San Marco Battalion in Shanghai (284 men), of which the commander is Major Bordandeini.

2. The Expeditionary Force in Tientsin (approximately 210 men), of which the commander is Lieutenant-Commander Deraquode.

3. The Guard attached to the Embassy in Peking (41 men) of which

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BURDEN TO ENEMY OF ITALY IS SHOWN

La Critica Declares Anti-Axis Must Give Substantial Aid To Country's Economy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 13.—Declaring that the Anglo-Americans must give very substantial aid to Italy's economy in order to re-establish the Italian standard of living the La Critica, in a special Washington dispatch received here today, said the anti-Axis powers now know what great burden it is to have Italy on their side.

Italy urgently requires food, wool and medical supplies. What she can offer in return is problematical as Italy is only useful from a military standpoint. Very few or no commodities can be expected to be exported to the anti-Axis countries.

As far as agriculture is concerned the anti-Axis must provide Italy with fertilizers, seeds, and gasoline and oil to run her machinery as oil shipment from Rumania has been halted Any increased agricultural production would necessitate the sending of more farming equipment while the anti-Axis powers are already facing a great lack of farming machinery in their own countries.

The La Critica pointed out that Germany did not get much food from Italy except a few commodities which varied the diet.

The article said that the supply to the Italian population at first will probably be in the hands of the military command. Later on, the Foreign Economic Coordination Board would take over the work with the office of Foreign Relief Rehabilitation and possibly the Lend-Lease cooperation. It added there is no doubt the anti-Axis relief will be slow as military operations for a long time will hamper the return of the civilians to peacetime tasks

3 British Ships Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—A squadron of British high-speed boats attacked a German convoy navigating off the Norwegian coast yesterday but the German ships answered the enemy challenge with a furious retaliation, scoring direct hits on three enemy vessels and sent the rest of the frustrated enemy squadron in a mad flight.

Shonan People Get Ample Milk Supply; Prices Reasonable

Domei

SHONAN, September 13.—With its experimental stage practically over, the Shonan condensed milk industry has now secured its position on the market. The industry today provides many homes with an ample supply of rich healthful milk and is sold in bottles at reasonable prices. A number of firms are now engaged in the industry and have among their distributors a number of dispensaries. The first appearance of this product was made at the Malayan Products Exhibition.

HSINKING TO FETE RECOGNITION DAY

Foreign Minister Li to Broadcast

Domei

HSINKING, September 14.—The 11th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo will be celebrated here tomorrow by all Government institutions, companies, corporations and people. By this Manchoukuo will renew the significance of Japan's recognition and at the same time will further solidify its firm resolve to cooperate with Japan for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

At the ceremony to be held by the General Affairs Board of the State Council of Manchoukuo, Premier Chang Ching-hui and Director-General Rokuzo Takebe of the Board will deliver their respective instructive speeches to all officials. Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng of Manchoukuo will deliver a radio speech on "Recognition Anniversary" from the Hsinking Broadcasting Station at 7:30 p.m.

ENEMY RAIDERS REPULSED

Flee From Canton, Hongkong Areas When Met by Nippon Planes

Domei

CANTON, September 18.—United States air units in China again attempted to raid Canton and Hongkong districts yesterday but were repulsed by the furious interception of the Japanese fighter planes.

At 4 p.m. yesterday, 10 enemy P-38 fighters approached these districts but Japanese fighter planes immediately met the enemy raiders and sent them fleeing for safety without allowing them a chance to complete their mission.

3 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK IN SALERNO BY REICH

Luftwaffe Also Damages Two Cruisers, Two Merchantmen in Italian Raid

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—The Luftwaffe in its attack on enemy warships in the Bay of Salerno carried out last night, made direct hits on two light cruisers, one torpedo-boat and four large-sized merchantmen of which the torpedo-boat and two British merchant ships were sunk instantaneously, reports DNB's Luftwaffe correspondent Major Albert Freytag.

German planes scored more direct hits on other freighters in their daring attacks carried out in defiance of severe counter-attacks of anti-Axis fighters.

Salerno Battle Rages

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Terrific fighting is raging in the vicinity of Salerno with the anti-Axis forces doggedly attempting to batter the indomitable German defense lines with the aid of the new and fresh troops that are being landed.

Particularly, the battle in the Eboli sector, southeast of Salerno, is at the zenith of ferocity, but the stubborn German lines are efficiently checking the fierce drives of the enemy forces.

A Reuter dispatch from Algiers reports the situation at this war arena as follows:

"The United States 5th Army

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Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, September 15, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Manchoukuo Day

ASAHI.—Today is the 11th anniversary of the formal recognition of Manchoukuo by the Imperial Government on September 15, 1932. The signing of the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol that day established a relationship of one virtue and one heart for both countries. In March, 1933, Japan, in order to signify her respect for the independence of Manchoukuo, withdrew from the League of Nations. It was then that Japan took her first step toward detaching herself from a world order which the United States and Britain presumed to police. It was then that Japan's East Asia autonomy diplomacy began.

Cooperating with Japan, Manchoukuo in the last 11 years has achieved phenomenal progress. Manchoukuo and Japan are linked by common ideals and common interests. The alignment of Japan, Manchoukuo and China forms the revolving axis of Greater East Asia and forms the foundation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. We must not forget the great contribution made by Manchoukuo to our successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. She has worked hard as our supply base, producing foodstuffs, iron, coal and non-ferrous metals.

BURMA IS UNSHAKEN BY ITALY'S PERFIDY

Will Strengthen Burmese Resolve to Fight U.S. and Britain, States Ba Maw

Domei

RANGOON, September 14.—The disgraceful capitulation of the Badoglio government of Italy has not had and will not have any effect on Burma other than serving to strengthen still further its determination in its war against Anglo-American imperialism, Head of State Ba Maw of Burma declared on Sunday. Speaking to a meeting of leaders of the Dobama Sinyetha Party, the Burmese Chief of State stated:

"One nation has dropped out of the Tripartite Alliance. The role that Italy played in this world war was insignificant. It was Germany; its soldiers, materials, and spirit, which fought from the beginning to the end in the operations in North Africa and Sicily. The capitulation of the Badoglio government will not serve as an obstacle to the Germans, rather it is proving beneficial.

"Through this the Germans have been able to gain a new battlefield to destroy the expeditionary forces of America and Britain in the war to smash Anglo-American imperialism. And Germany will now not be hindered by Italy in this war of righteousness.

"The Badoglio government's betrayal of the Tripartite Alliance has served to increase further new Burma's determination in fighting Anglo-American imperialism. It is the duty of the entire Burmese people to history to make Burmese independence solid and unshakable."

Burma Press Views

Domei

RANGOON, September 13.—That the elimination of the weakest link in the Axis offensive and defensive partnership—Italy—through the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio Government to the Anglo-American Powers, strengthens rather than weakens the military stand of Germany and Nippon in Europe and East Asia, was unanimously agreed by the Burmese press today.

The treachery of the Badoglio Government, the papers added, has come as no surprise, following as it has, closely on the fall of Sicily and the Badoglio coup d'etat.

An editorial in the New Light of Burma pointed out that Germany has been receiving very little assistance from Italy since the latter's entry into the European War and on the contrary, has been compelled to go out of its way to assist the Italians, and declared that the German war machine is destined to become more efficient and effective through the elimination of Italy.

The Journal noted with interest the formation of the new Fascist National Government in Northern Italy, reportedly under the leadership of Mussolini and expressed the view that patriotic Italians will rally anew around the Fascist banner to recoup the disgrace brought on Italy by the treachery of the Badoglio regime.

The influential vernacular Sun, said that Italy's capitulation strengthens the position of Germany and Nippon, which up to now, has been encumbered by Italy's military inefficiency.

By picturesquely describing Italy as a battered unseaworthy raft being tugged through a whirlpool by two powerful steamships, Japan and Germany, the journal said that Italy's betrayal gives the towers a chance to cut Italy adrift and to speed on toward victory unhampered.

The editorial expressed pity that Italy will now be turned into a sanguine battlefield, owing to the folly of the Badoglio regime, and predicted that the fighting will become fiercer as the Anglo-American troops will seek to drive northward through Italy. In concluding, the editorial stated that such a move was anticipated and that the Burmese were resolved more firmly to fight war to the bitter end with Japan and Germany.

MALAI PLAYLAND READY TO OPEN ITS DOORS SOON

New Park to Be Centrally Located and Will Include Shows and Exhibits

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, September 13.—An amusement park modelled along the lines of the "New World" at Shonan will be opened in the very near future in this city, according to a report released today.

It is revealed that the open space in front of the railway station has been enclosed and buildings erected to house the various shows and exhibits of the new park. It is also learned that tenders have been invited from persons desiring to rent spaces or stalls.

The park will house Malai and Chinese shows, dances, music stands as well as variety shows and refreshment stalls.

Ambassador Hidaka, Other Japanese of Rome Arrive Safely in Vienna, Says Berlin Report

Reports received at the Foreign Office from Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Ambassador to Berlin, and Consul-General Yamaguchi at Vienna indicate that all the members of the Japanese Embassy at Rome from Ambassador Shinrokuro Hidaka down and other Japanese residents are safe.

Following the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio regime, some confusion existed in various parts of Italy but by prompt actions the Germans took the situation well in hand in Northern and Central Italy. Peace and order is being completely restored.

In regard to the whereabouts of the Japanese residents in Italy, Ambassador Oshima at Berlin and Consul-General Yamaguchi at Vienna have been sending in report after report.

According to these dispatches, Ambassador Hidaka and other members of the Japanese Embassy and other Japanese residents of Rome left the capital in motorcars on the night of September 9 and arrived at Venice on September 12. They are now awaiting developments at Venice.

Colonel Moriaki Shimizu, military attache to the Japanese Embassy, and his party have left for Cortina, 130 kilometers north of Venice.

Captain Toyo Mitsunobu, naval attache, and his party have left for Milan.

Mr. Igarashi, of the Home Ministry, Mr. Watanabe, of the Mitsubishi, and other Japanese numbering 23 in all, who had been watching developments at Milan on their way to take refuge in Vienna, left the city on a railway carriage all to themselves engaged by the courteous Italian officials on September 10 and arrived at Venice.

After spending a night there, they arrived at Vienna by the courtesy of the German authorities. By arrangements made by the Japanese Consulate-General at Vienna, they were comfortably quartered in the former Austrian capital.

YOSHIOKA EXHORTS WOMEN OF EMPIRE

Greater Efforts Toward Unity And Cooperation Asked By Noted Leader

"Victory or defeat in war hinges on the people's national consciousness, and on their fighting spirit as well," stated Madam Yayoi Yoshioka, 74, noted woman leader in Japan.

Taking advantage of the capitulation of the Badoglio Government of Italy, Madam Yoshioka has sent out a call to all the women of Japan, exhorting them to make greater efforts towards unity and cooperation. She declared, "Of what does the humiliating surrender of the Badoglio Government warn us? The catastrophe which has overtaken the Italian Government is due to internal collapse. Availing themselves of the internal confussion, the Anglo-American maneuvered their sinister machinations far into the country. How ironical that the Italian people's illusion of securing peace and order by an armistice was utterly shattered, and instead Italy has been transformed into an arena of even fiercer fighting.

"Needless to state, in modern warfare arms play an essential role in the prosecution of a war. However, arms cannot be effectively utilized without proper spirit on the part of the fighters. When the whole world is enveloped in the whirlwind of hostilities, it is hardly possible to judge which particular country is stronger than the other merely by the amount and quality of arms owned by the country. The spirit to fight to the last will surely bring victory. The nation whose morale is low will be the first to be defeated in the present war. The Japanese choose either victory or death, as has been proved by the heroes of Attu. There can be no other choice for the Japanese.

"Many obstacles and hardships may confront us, but if we stand firm nothing can frighten us or hamper our operations. Japan has so far secured those regions which are vital strategically as well as industrially. With an unswerving determination to endure whatever privations there may be in store for us, we must exert our utmost to expand productivity. The protraction of the war will then not in the least impede the favorable progress of operations. United in one body, let us further bolster our cooperation with unflinching faith in ultimate victory." Thus Madam Yoshioka urged the importance of unity among women.

SPECIAL PROGRAM HONORS WILD EAGLES' MOTHERS

A special program was featured at the Tokyo Gekijo on Tuesday afternoon to express gratitude to the mothers of Wild Eagles under the joint sponsorship of the Dai Nippon Women's Aviation Association and the Shochiku Company.

After the national group rites, the program was started with the opening address by Vice-President of the Association, Mrs. Toshiko Furusho. A lecture by Major Harujiro Kinoshita of the War Ministry followed.

The guests then were entertained with a recitation on "Visiting Mothers of the Air," by Miss Yaeko Mizutani, Japan's foremost stage actress and also with the performance of "Wings," by Miss Mizutani's troupe. Over 2,000 mothers attended.

P.I. Election Ordinance

Domei

MANILA, September 13.—The Philippine Administrative Council today issued an ordinance concerning the election of the members of Congress in accordance with the draft Constitution of the new Philippines which was approved at the mass meeting of the Philippine Representatives on September 6 and 7.

RESOLVE TO CRUSH FOES VOICED BY JAVA INDIANS

Pledge to Work for Freedom Made by 3,000 Residents at Malang Mass Meeting

Domei

MALANG, September 13.—Answering the fervent cry of "March on to Delhi" as voiced by Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian Independence Leader, 3,000 Indian residents in Java demonstrated their firm resolution to exterminate the Anglo-Americans for the cause of Independence, at a mass meeting of Indian residents in East Java at the Malang Theater here yesterday afternoon.

Following the singing of the Indian National Anthem, Mr. Assomul, President of the Java chapter of the Indian Independence League, made a stirring speech which was answered by thunderous cries of "To Delhi" from the audience.

A pledge of the entire Indian residents of East Java to Subhas Chandra Bose was made, followed by a donation for the cause of independence. More than 200,000 guilders were raised evidencing the strong feeling prevailing at the meeting.

Cabinet Hears Ando, Aoki

The regular Cabinet meeting was held at the Prime Minister's official residence Tuesday attended by all Cabinet Ministers. Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando made a report. He was followed by Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, both of whom submitted reports on the prevailing conditions in Greater East Asia.

See Navy 'Eagles' Train

The Java inspection party to Japan, comprised of 20 members, visited the Tsuchiura and Kasumigaura Naval Air Corps Tuesday and intently inspected the hard training of navy "eagles" and "eaglets" there in the morning and in the afternoon.

CHIANG IS ELECTED SUCCESSOR TO LIN

Is Unanimously Recommended For Presidency of Regime by Chungking Kuomintang

Domei

CANTON, September 13.—Chiang Kai-shek was unanimously recommended for the presidency of the Chungking National Government by the 88 members of the central executive committee of the Chungking Kuomintang at the ninth conference of the 11th central executive committee of that party Monday, according to a Chungking broadcast. Chiang's assumption of the post has been presaged since the recent death of "President" Lin Sen. This has caused Chiang to secure the dual positions in name and in reality of the head of the Chungking regime and generalissimo of the Chungking army, navy and air forces. The same day, the 11th central executive and supervisory committees of the Chungking Kuomintang came to a close.

Red Party Dissolved

Domei

CANTON, September 14.—At the general meeting of the 11th plenary session of the "Kuomintang" held in Chungking yesterday, the Fifth Central Executive Committee adopted the resolution demanding the immediate dissolution of the Chinese Communist Party, according to reports from the Chiang Kai-shek capital.

A strong resolution against Communism was adopted by Chiang Kai-shek, newly elected President, who outlined his policy toward the Chinese Communists.

The resolution demanded the Chinese Communists to immediately halt all disturbing actions by force, and to abandon Communistic movements by dissolving the present organization to help bring about more political unity.

Chiang Kai-shek, in his address, expressed the hope that the Chinese Communist Party would abandon its policy of forcefully occupying "our national territory" and giving up its past tactics of assaulting the Chungking Government troops in the various sectors, thus obstructing the prosecution of the war.

Nippon Forces Disarm Italians in East Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

the commander is Major Maraskin.

4. The Detached force in Shanghaikwan (approximately 20 men, of which the commander is Sublieutenant Pleete.

5. The Detached Force in Tangku (Sergeant Major Wuericeli and several others).

Fuehrer Honors Rescuers

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, September 13.—The Fuehrer conferred high honors on the men of the Security Service of the Waffen SS and the paratroops who participated in operations that rescued Il Duce Mussolini.

BURMA ROUTE REOPENING ONLY AID FOR CHUNGKING

No Other Way for Anti-Axis to Aid Chiang, British Woman M.P. Tells Newsmen

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Miss Irene Ward, British woman member of Parliament, told newspapermen in Chungking, that only by reopening the Burma Road can the United States and Britain help the Chungking regime, according to reports received here.

She stated: "It is obvious that we must reopen the Burma Road at the earliest opportunity. Only by doing this can we help Chungking." She pointed out that only by reopening this route, can supplies be brought in large enough quantities. She also said that the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten as the Supreme Commander of the Anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia made a profound impression on the people in Chungking that, "we are finally going to do something in the Pacific and that we are giving our best."

Miss Ward has been in Chungking for the past two weeks inspecting schools, hospitals, orphanages and factories. She will stay in China for 3 months and will return via Iran and Turkey.

3 Enemy Ships Sunk In Salerno by Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

under Lieutenant-General Mark W. Clark and the powerful Reich forces under Field-Marshal Albert Kesselring are interlocked in a furious and mortal combat. The German forces are constantly securing reinforcements from land and air and are strengthening their resistance.

"According to reports from the front, heavy battles are being staged for the possession of a certain position. Battles of such gruelling ferocity were not seen in the Sicilian nor the North African campaigns.

"Reports from Berlin disclose that the British 8th Army under General Bernard L. Montgomery have been able to march only 110 miles in their drive northward since the time of their landing until yesterday, due to the fierce counter-drives of the German forces."

SITUATION IN ROME AFTER COUP BARED

Paper Gives Details of Political Conditions in Italian Capital After July 25

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 13.—Some interesting details about the development of the political situation in the Italian capital after Marshal Badoglio's coup d'etat on July 25 are reported by the Voelkischer Beobachter.

In the night prior to July 26 Rome was rather excited. The news of the removal of the Duce was brought to the knowledge of the public by posters and radio news. During the night the mob demonstrated in the streets. The actual importance of the "popular revolt" against fascism, as the foreign press used to describe the events in Italy, was characterized the next day by the spokesman of the Badoglio government during his press conference thus: "You will hardly believe that those people without shirts who demonstrated in the streets of Rome represented the Italian people."

On the other hand, the paper reports, the 'intellectual mob' in the Italian capital made the best of the situation. Since the Italian press law allowed papers to appear only at Monday noon people were not a little astounded when at the newspaper kiosks a number of papers appeared which had never before existed. The most interesting of these papers was the "July 25th" which, obviously, was not regarded by the public as a paper but merely as the dateline of a paper without name.

All these papers published appeals by the King and Marshal Badoglio containing the vilest insults and false reports. However, since the state of siege had been proclaimed at noon policemen appeared with similar suddenness putting an abrupt end to the "new papers". A few hours later the "July 25th" became as rare and costly as oil and butter on the black market.

The paper further described the appearance of such venerable men like Bergamini (80 years old), Vittorio Emuele Orlando (76), the very old Bonemi, or the 85 years old Benedetto Croce as the parade of white beards. All these men had been appointed "political advisers" of the Marshal. Everyone of them had to sit down at his writing desk and write some leaders on liberty. The comic paper "Il Travao Delle Idea" wrote that all the "big political pens had been ordered to write essays on liberty which were all marked with "very good".

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CHILE ENVOY LEAVES JAPAN ON TEIA MARU

Exchange Ship Carries Enemy Nationals; Argentine Officials Go on Furloughs

On board the Japanese exchange vessel, Teia Maru, when it left Yokohama at 1 a.m. on Tuesday were, besides 78 Americans, 47 Canadians, and a few other enemy nationals, including Armando Labra Carvajal, Minister from Chile, which has severed diplomatic relations with Japan, and his family.

Among the neutrals were Juan B. de Lemoine, Argentine Consul-General at Kobe, Captain Jose del Potro, Naval Attache at the local Argentine Embassy, the Argentine Consul at Yokohama, and a few Spaniards. The Argentines are going home on furloughs and were given special permission to board the exchange ship.

Customs inspection and medical examinations were started at 8 a.m. Monday and were over at 10 a.m. By the pier lay the light-blue hued 17,536-ton Teia Maru with two huge white crosses showing that it was an exchange ship, marked on each of its sides. In between the white crosses were marked a large Rising Sun mark, one on each side of the vessel.

With inspection over, those leaving on the ship arrived at the pier in automobiles and began to stream up the gangway. Some carried heavy suitcases in both hands, while there were others clad in shirts and short pants and carrying not a single bundle. With their native countries taking beating after beating in the year and nine months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, these people were leaving Japan with mixed feelings of joy and sorrow. In their attitude toward the Japanese officials at the pier, these people plainly showed that they were grateful for the gentlemanly treatment given them by the Japanese nation in the past and present.

At 3 p.m. Monday, Chilean Minister Carvajal, arrived in an automobile with his wife, two daughters and a maid. When the news cameramen directed their cameras toward the departing Chilean envoy, he smilingly struck up a pose. As though he were sorry to leave, his face was lined with traces of sadness. By 4 p.m., the Argentine officials, the last of the people to board the exchange vessel, had hustled up the gangway.

Hours later, at 1 a.m. Tuesday, the Teia Maru, slowly and silently left her moorings and headed for Port Murmagoa in Portuguese India. En route there, she will call at various ports in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and carry a total of 1,500 persons to Murmagoa.

At Murmagoa, the Teia Maru will meet the American exchange ship, Gripsholm, and carry back to Japan Kiyoshi Yamagata, Japanese Minister to Chile, and approximately 1,500 other Japanese.

To look after the sick should any arise during the voyage, there were eight Red Cross nurses, selected by the Japanese Red Cross, also aboard the vessel.

As Chief Nurse was 29-year-old Miss Yasuko Otake, famous authoress of the best seller Hospital Ship. Wearing a snappy gray uniform, Miss Otake said, "I feel very honored in being given this important mission to fulfill and I am determined to do my level best in discharging my duty. I have been to South China on many occasions but this is the first time that I am traveling so far away as India."

Italian Ships Flee To Escape Capture

(Continued from Page 1)

after they had used the right to stay for 24 hours at the Spanish Balearic Islands.

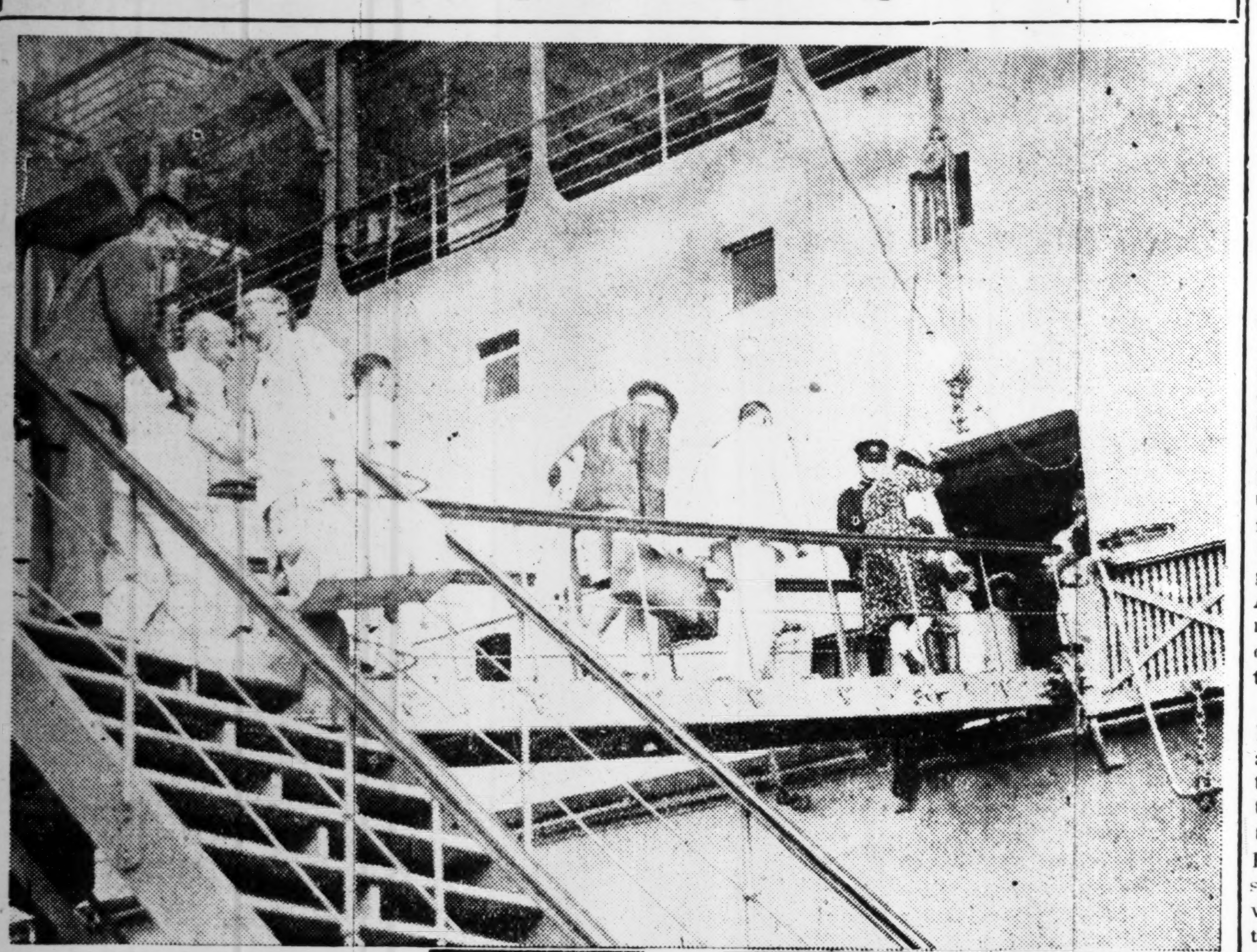
The greater part of the Italian submarine fleet based in southern France pledged loyalty to the Italian Fascist National Government and joined the Reich forces.

Doubt Ships' Operation

Whether the Italian vessels which have escaped into anti-Axis naval ports can be employed in operations at once is a question which is hotly debated by various Swedish papers. In circles well posted on naval matters, there is agreement on the point that projectiles and torpedoes of foreign make would be unsuitable for these Italian vessels and that it is impossible for American and British crews to operate these vessels at once.

The consensus of opinion in informed circles is that it would be impossible for the runaway Italian naval vessels to make themselves helpful to any great extent strategically. It is pointed out by these circles that if the Italian fleet has left the Axis forces completely the anti-Axis forces will be under no necessity of having many battleships and cruisers in service in the Mediterranean area, and that there is bound to be an increase in the naval strength maintained by the anti-Axis countries in the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific area.

Boarding Exchange Ship



After nearly two years of courteous treatment by the Japanese authorities, enemy nationals residing in Japan left Yokohama early Tuesday morning aboard the exchange ship Teia Maru for Murmagao, Goa. Photos show enemy nationals prior to embarkation.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

ITALY LED BY DUCE SOUGHT BY HUNGARY

Mussolini's Rescue Will Have Moral Effect on Balkans, Says Shunichi Kase

The moral effect of the rescue of Benito Mussolini on the Balkans is likely to prove important, Hungary, for instance, looking forward much to the revival of Italy under the leadership of the Duce, Shunichi Kase, Chief of the Sixth Section of the Foreign Office Bureau of Political Affairs, commented on the dramatic event in the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Mr. Kase recalls that he met Premier Mussolini twice, the first time in 1937 when he visited Italy as a member of the goodwill mission headed by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii former Foreign Minister, and the second time when he accompanied Yosuke Matsuoka, the then Foreign Minister, in April, 1941. On both occasions, Mr. Kase states, he carried away impressions of paternal solicitude and comfort, someone big and strong and wholly dependable.

"We had been hearing various rumors since the political change of July 25 when Il Duce resigned, so that the news of his rescue came as glad tidings. We haven't been told just where he was rescued but the Germans had been keeping close watch on the movements of the Badoglio regime to see what it would do with the ex-Premier," Mr. Kase said.

"I fancy that they had taken all precautions against every contingency. The fact that the new Fascist National Government set up on September 9 was organized in his name suggests that the Germans were confident as to the safety of the Duce.

"Having been informed as to the methods employed by the Badoglio regime for selling their country to the enemy in the period between the coup d'etat and the conclusion of truce on September 8, the Italian people must now feel as if they have awakened from a nightmare.

"In Northern Italy, the Fascist organization still remains firm. The report that Signor Mussolini has again taken command of the Fascists of Italy will help to build up a powerful bulwark against the renegade Italians under Badoglio. The United States and Britain which planned to make Italy lay down her arms by manipulating Badoglio will find their design to seize Italy on the rocks.

"As regards international relations centering on the Balkans, Hungary, in particular, seems to be looking forward much to the revival of Italy under the leadership of Signor Mussolini."

Japan Praised By Envoy Wang On Historic Day

(Continued from Page 1)

be fully developed without the expansion of electric power. Thus it was fortunate for the electric industry that the world-famous hydroelectric power plant was planned soon after the founding of the empire.

"Although I cannot disclose definite figures, electric power lines had increased by roughly five times at the end of the first five-year plan. It will be doubled at the end of the second five-year plan."

Referring to other industries in this connection Mr. Hirashima stated that since Manchoukuo has rich deposits of aluminas shale, magnesia and magnesite, its abundant supply of electric power will enable the state to bear extremely important tasks for the successful prosecution of the current war.

U.S. OIL IMPERIALISM GROWING WITH TIME

Yanks Fast Gaining Petroleum Wealth in Various Parts of World at Cost of British

BERLIN—In the middle of the first World War, in 1916, American experts found out that the United States, if the consumption of oil increased at the same rate, would have used up the reserves of this raw material still in its soil in 15 years at the latest, according to an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung, which continues:

At that time the world production of crude oil amounted to 60 million tons, while the United States' share was three-fifths of this. In the ominous year of 1931, world production had reached 190 million tons, and the share of the United States with 60 per cent had remained practically the same.

All methods of estimating the reserves have proved highly unreliable to this day. Ever again new rich oil fields were discovered, and furthermore the production methods were improved. However, the bad news of an early running dry of the American oil wells remained extremely alive. It was made anew so often that one is not inclined to believe it any more. Could it be, however, that it actually announces the impending end of the resources? That this is really the case now is assured at any rate by the American oil dictator, the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes.

In one of the popular magazines in the United States Ickes once more issued a warning a short while ago. All that he allows to American crude oil is another 14 years, "a second in the nation's life." Meanwhile, world production is around 300 million tons, and the share of the United States now as before is three fifths.

War in the Dark

Whether all that becomes known at present in the way of meager details about the progress of American oil imperialism corresponds to facts in every instance, can hardly be verified. Oil politics have always been a war in the dark. However, regardless of what the oil map of the world at present may look like in detail, two things are known very well, namely the Americans are ruthlessly busying themselves in their own interest in the various parts of the world, and the sufferer necessarily is Great Britain.

The war and the American ally in rapid sequence broke stone after stone from the formerly impregnable structure of Britain's oil power. The payment of American war assistance by the surrender of oil investments owned by the British in the United States proper, the lease to the United States of the island of Trinidad, the most important oil producer within the Empire; the loss of the production in Borneo and Burma, and of the share in the oil production of the former Dutch East Indies and Rumania; the military occupation of the Bahrein Islands by the Americans (this oil production admittedly belonged to them already before to the greater part); the increased participation of United States control in the oil production of Venezuela, and most probably also Ecuador; the obviously confirmed acquisition of the majority of shares of the Iraq Petroleum Company by a Standard-Oil group; the realization of an American oil monopoly in Saudi-Arabia; the American thrust toward Egypt and their continuous efforts to acquire the biggest oil territory still left to the British, namely Iran;—all this goes to show that the world of oil has shrunk for Britain at an unheard-of pace.

Her wealth Britain gained in the course of the first World War. After the second World War she will have learned that her oil-might was as volatile as the stuff on which it rested.

Java Defense By Islanders Is Requested

(Continued From Page 1)

tyranny of the Dutch. We are determined to translate them into deeds.

"The movement to organize the Volunteer Corps is the manifestation of our appreciation. It is the duty of us Indonesians to defend Java and after having fully discharged our tasks in that respect, we wish further to go to the front."

M.P. IMAI STRESSES UNITY OF JAPANESE

Sees Intensification of War in Treacherous Action of Badoglio Regime

Warning against the enemy machinations, whose sinister nature was lately brought to light with the Badoglio government's capitulation to the anti-Axis forces, Tatehiko Imai, a member of the House of Representatives, urged the importance of further tightening the unity of the people, stating, "In full consciousness of the war situation as well as the present progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese people must renew their determination to prosecute the current war to final victory." Mr. Imai continued:

"The treachery of Marshal Badoglio did not take us unawares, but it must be admitted that this act of treason attests to the intensification of the war situation. Undoubtedly America and Britain, elated over the temporary success of their political maneuvers, will endeavor to force their sinister propaganda on Japan and Germany as well. We must forestall the enemies designs by further consolidating the unity of the people.

"The fact that the Italians lost their fighting spirit before the shameful surrender is quite apparent. On some occasions they made no resistance against enemy bombing attacks. Any nation which has lost fighting spirit is doomed to surrender and servitude. Having no war materials of its own, Italy was being supplied with oil and other necessities by Germany at a great sacrifice to the latter. In view of the true internal conditions of Italy, both Japan and Germany were fully prepared for Italy's catastrophe and were ready for the worst.

"It goes without saying that the Germans were filled with anger and indignation at the treachery of the Badoglio regime. On the other hand, from a strategic point of view the Germans must have felt rather relieved as the Italian forces were more or less a burden on Germany. Furthermore, the Italian cessation of hostilities against the anti-Axis forces will enable Germany to shorten its fighting line as well as to solidify its fortification.

"What will become of the Italian forces now stationed on the Eastern Front and on other front lines? They can be advantageously utilized by Germany as labor units. The maximum labor capacity available in one anti-Axis country is said to be 45 per cent of the total population. According to this, Britain must have surpassed its labor capacity some time ago, while America will lately have reached the extremity. In comparison with these enemy nations, Germany still has a sufficient margin of labor due to the fact that it has been utilizing the manpower available in the occupied areas. Should Italian prisoners be mobilized, the German labor capacity will be further increased.

"Will it be possible for America and Britain to launch a wholesale offensive against Japan, taking advantage of the capitulation of Italy? While Germany maintains the upper-hand in Europe, the anti-Axis forces must be divided in two directions, that is, in Europe and in East Asia. It will therefore be impossible to concentrate their forces in East Asia.

"There is no doubt that the anti-Axis camp will intensify its diplomatic maneuvers in China. With regard to Turkey, nothing definite will be effected due to the increasingly aggravating controversy existing between the Anglo-American powers and the Soviet Union. Nothing need be feared as to the attitude of neutral nations as it changes with the ups and downs of the war situation.

"Chiang Kai-shek must have rejoiced at the capitulation of Italy, but what will he profit from the Italian predicament? As long as the Burma route is closed to Chungking, war materials cannot be sufficiently provided.

"It is more than obvious that the Badoglio treachery will not in the least affect the general war situation, let alone Japan's sacred war objectives. Japan is fighting for no individualistic interest but for the realization of a New Order, in line with true morality, in East Asia. The word 'surrender' is unknown to the Japanese. They will fight to the last man."

Mr. Imai further stressed the fact that America and Britain regard Japan as their capital enemy. He said, "With the malicious design to control the whole world by eradicating Japan from East Asia, President Roosevelt sometime ago openly said, 'Sweep the map of the world clear of Japan.' In full realization of the enemies' scheme, we must keep an alert watch on their maneuvers while forging national unity to a greater intensity. Understanding of the war situation, annihilation of enemy machinations, and a tighter unity of the people—these are the indispensable counter measures against the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio government."

All-Round Superiority Seen Of Reich Over Soviet Russia

Military Commentator Analyzes War Situation on Eastern Front From Four Angles—Sees Germany Stronger in Every Respect

In an article contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi, Chuko Ikezaki, noted military commentator makes a deep and penetrating analysis of the war situation on the Eastern Front. Dividing the European war situation into two phases namely, the Eastern and the Mediterranean fronts, the writer of the article confines his views to the Eastern front, casually touching on the other as possible influence on the progress of the former.

The salient points indicated by the writer consist of four items which are the military strength, the productive power of war materials, the self-supporting power, and the spiritual power of the two nations. And in each of these points the writer's insight is expressed in terms of the German superiority over its enemy.

His article follows in substance:

The outcome of a modern war is never decided by the result of the fighting in any single section. The present situation of the European War, which has continued for four years, has become so complex that its trend has already outgrown the simple stage of being swayed by contests for negligible points or by the outcome of piece-meal battles. Consequently, in observing the war situation, the field of vision must particularly be expanded, and the observation must penetrate deeply into the true state of the war situation.

The present European war is roughly divided into two phases. The one is the Eastern front which extends for nearly 2,000 miles, and the other is the Mediterranean front which was recently unfolded suddenly in the southernmost area of the Italian peninsula. These two battle-fronts in themselves have no direct connection with each other and since the main powers which oppose each other on these battle-fronts consist, on the one hand, of the German Army versus the Soviet Army, and on the other, the Italian Army versus the Anglo-American Armies, these two fronts, for convenience's sake, must necessarily be observed separately in order to obtain a general concept of the so-called European war situation.

Trend of E. Front War

Therefore, I shall first consider the trend of the German-Soviet battle-front in the Eastern area. And in considering the trend of this battle-front, I shall forget the existence of the Anglo-American nations for the time being and think of it as simply a German-Soviet war. Moreover, freeing myself from various inconsequential incidents which form the immediate war situation, I shall, from a more fundamental and essential viewpoint, consider the positions of the two parties as coolly as possible, and shall endeavor to examine which of the two parties has secured a more advantageous position.

As I see it, the German-Soviet war at present has lost the characteristics of the first or the second stages of war, and has reached the stage where, only by the superiority or the inferiority of the total fighting power, the ultimate outcome will be decided. And the things which should be considered as the total fighting power are, first, the military strength, second, the productive power, third, the self-supporting power, and fourth, the spiritual power of the people which enables them to endure the sacrifices and the horrors of the war.

In regard to the numerical strength of the present German Army, probably no one knows the correct figure. Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, estimates it to be from 350 to 360 divisions, while Soviet information reports it to be 302 divisions, but be the real figure as it may, it is beyond any doubt that the German military strength far exceeds that of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Losses Great

Although the population of the Soviet Union is twice as large as that of Germany, the loss suffered by the Soviet Union since the outbreak of the war has been great, and it has to depend upon itself alone for the resources of its military strength. In contrast with such a situation, the German loss in men has been small, added to which it has many allied nations surrounding it. And since there is reason to imagine that the military strength furnished by these allied nations reaches a considerable number, it may be considered that Germany occupies a more advantageous position compared with the Soviet Union.

Besides the Italo-German Armies, which comprise the main body of its forces, the present Axis army is composed of the Bulgarian, Rumanian, Hungarian, and the Slovakian armies. And although Hanson Baldwin considers the total number of the troops of these various nations to be about 30 divisions, it is beyond any argument that the figure is too small if we compare it with the actual number of these nationals who participated in the last Great War. I think that the present Axis forces in Europe are composed of nearly X X millions, and the Soviet forces which oppose them may be somewhere around 9,000,000 at the most.

In the field of productive power of war materials, Germany, of course, occupies a far more superior position. Germany itself is in possession of an enormous productive organization. Moreover, it is in a position to mobilize the French industrial power besides being in command of the Luxembourg iron foundries, the Belgian manufactories of precision machines, and the war industries of Czechoslovakia. And though the Anglo-American air attacks on Ruhr and Hamburg sectors have been aimed chiefly at reducing the productive power of these regions, they have not as yet reachd the stage where they could deal out to Germany a fatal damage.

Soviet Productive Power

It seems that the Soviet Union is maintaining rather a better productive power than we imagine by means of moving the factories to the hinterland, by mobilizing young and old, and by employing emergency measures for production. However, in spite of these measures, as it had not only lost the great industrial area west of the Don Basin which was the center of the first five-year plan shortly after the outbreak of the hostilities, but as its resources for labor power are poor compared with Germany, which is said to possess a total of 7,000,000 foreign workers, it cannot possibly compete with the latter: Of course, a certain amount of materials may be obtained by the Soviet Union through the Arctic sea route, Iranian route, and the Siberian Railway, but no one is likely to think that these materials are sufficient to cover the inferiority of the Soviet productive power.

Also in the problem of foodstuffs, it can hardly be said that the Soviet food supply exceeds that of Germany If I make myself so bold as to express my opinion, it is not impossible to suppose that, because the problem of food-stuffs in the Soviet Union has at last reached a degree of acuteness where it can no longer ignore the recapture of the Ukraine that a man of icy composure like Josef Stalin was forced to resort to the present heedless offensive in spite of the fact that he knew very well that his forces were going to fall into the trap of the bleeding tactics of Germany, and that he was going to lose an enormous number of men and arms before the encouraging German defensive fighting.

Before the war, Germany's self-sufficiency in foodstuffs was estimated roughly at a little above 70 per cent. And when Rumania and Bulgaria, two of the food exporting nations and Ukraine, the granary of Europe, are added to it, Germany's position in regard to food supply is much more superfluous than it is generally thought to be. Particularly, looking at the problem today when the utilization of unoccupied lands by means of distributing 3,000,000 war prisoners in every corner of the farming villages is advanced rather further

(Continued on Page 4)

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S. BORNEO DEVELOPS FARMING INDUSTRY

Introduction of Japanese Technique Seen in Cultivation Of More Land

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BANJERMASIN.—The agricultural industry in South Borneo which was deliberately neglected during the Dutch reign will be greatly bolstered with the introduction of superior Japanese technique under the guidance of Japanese agricultural authorities. It will not be long before South Borneo will become self-sufficient in foodstuffs, particularly in rice.

The importance of the increased production of foodstuffs in South Borneo in parallel with the development of natural resources can hardly be overestimated. At the present juncture when the war has entered into a decisive stage, the increased production of foodstuffs is urgent. Hoes and spades must be driven deep into the wide expanse of wasteland in South Borneo.

Prior to the war, although 310,000 tons of rice were consumed annually, only 270,000 tons were produced in the country, the remainder being imported from Java due to the arbitrary economic policy of the Dutch, which forced South Borneo to consume the surplus Javanese rice output.

It was generally believed that South Borneo soil was not suitable for rice cultivation. However, since the occupation of the island by the Japanese Forces, the areas of arable land have been greatly expanded, attesting to the suitability of the soil for further cultivation.

With the Japanese occupation of the island, an emergency measure was first adopted by resorting to the cultivation of dry, hilly areas, but lately paddy areas along the shore have been put under cultivation. With adoption of proper methods of drainage, swamp areas can be converted into excellent land which will require no fertilization for several years.

In parallel with the expansion of arable land, proper guidance in agricultural technique will undoubtedly contribute to the increased production of rice. Under the Dutch agricultural policy which did not encourage the introduction of modern technique, research into the best methods of drainage, irrigation, weeding, fertilization and of killing harmful insects had been sadly neglected.

At present, the Japanese authorities are experimenting in Banjermasin and Balik Papan with grain brought from Taiwan. Also volunteer native farmers are being trained in the ideal method of cultivation. Expert Japanese farmers are so scarce there, the arrival of many more Japanese farmers who are willing to work together with the native people is hoped for, most urgently.

In Borneo, the months of March and April are most suitable for planting and the grain can be harvested during the dry months of September and October. The native inhabitants who are not accustomed to live on a budget system usually sell their crops at the low price of one kilogram unhulled rice at 1.5 sen. After the harvest, the price of grain goes up by leaps and bounds. With a view to stabilizing the people's livelihood by curtailing the rise in prices, the Japanese authorities purchased unhulled rice at harvest time at 6 sen per kilogram, selling it later at 12 to 13 sen per kilogram.

Besides rice, the soil was proved suitable for the cultivation of tapioca, corn, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and beans. Spinach, which was not planted before because the crops were apt to be destroyed by insects, was planted experimentally to supply the demand of the Japanese residents, with successful results.

The long-neglected agricultural activities have thus been greatly invigorated thanks to the untiring efforts of the Japanese and the eager cooperation offered by the native people. It is a matter of great joy for the Japanese that the problem of foodstuff-shortage in South Borneo will soon disappear, thus contributing no little toward the successful consummation of the current war.

BANJERMASIN'S CENSUS SET

Population Increased by 13,000 Over Pre-War Days

Domei

BANJERMASIN, September 14.—The Banjermasin Municipal Office recently took a census of the city, by mobilizing the help of all the national school children. The result of the investigation showed that the city has a population of 103,421 consisting of 18,383 families.

The details follow: 94,146 Indonesians, 6,978 Chinese; 2,047 Arabs; and 241 Indians or Europeans.

As compared with the population of the pre-war days, it has increased by 13,000, the fact obviously attesting to the development of the city since the occupation of Borneo by the Imperial Forces.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

HONGKONG TO BOOST DAIRY, AGRICULTURE

Plans Drafted to Increase Poultry, Cattle, Fruits, Greens In Border Areas

Hongkong News

Plans for the development of the New Territories have been advanced a step further by the authorities with the inauguration of a scheme to apply modern methods for the raising of dairy and farm products and for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. Once the proposal has been set in motion, there will be no shortage of these essential commodities in Hongkong.

The proposal to develop the raising of poultry and cattle and the cultivation of fruit and vegetables on a more extensive scale is part of the Government's scheme to make Hongkong self-sufficient in the matter of foodstuffs. The responsibility for putting the project into operation has been handed to a number of Japanese firms who will, with the advice of experts in these particular industries, commence development work in the different districts of the New Territories. As a matter of fact, initial steps have already been taken to bring the scheme to early fruition.

Development Areas

The various localities in the New Territories where this development work will be carried out are as follows:

1.—Sheungshui:—A farm in the Kum Chin Village, with an area of about 60-70 acres, has been handed over to the Nitko Takushoku (The Yat Hing Cultivation and Production Association) for the production of vegetables and the raising of poultry. Fukuoka Kanji, a Japanese expert in farming, is in charge of this farm.

2.—Fanling:—An Advisory Department has been established in Fanling, by the Hongkong Farming, Forestry and Marine Products Department, to give advice to the villagers with regard to modern and scientific methods of farming. Mr. Furusawa, who is in charge of this department, will personally supervise and give instructions to the farmers in the planting of seeds, the utilization of fertilizers and methods of ploughing. Fertilizers will be supplied by the authorities.

3.—Kumtin:—The former airdrome in Kumtin has been recently developed into a farm by the authorities. This large piece of land will be allotted to the raising of cattle and poultry and also to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. Farming has already begun in this area.

4.—Taipo:—The Hong Lok Yuen Farm, formerly owned by an ex-Chinese General, with an area of 60-70 acres, was handed over to the Taiwan Cultivation and Production Association, for growing fruit and vegetables. At present, there are over 130,000 full-grown fruit trees on this farm, consisting of persimmons, olives, oranges, peaches, papayas, bananas, laichis and mangos and these products should be sufficient to supply the need of the local public. Live pigs will also be raised, the annual output of which should also meet the demands of the people. The staff of the Association comprises of two Japanese experts and over 201 Chinese workers.

Discusses Hongkong Welfare

Matters concerning the welfare of the neighboring islands within the jurisdiction of Hongkong and the methods of their administration were brought up for discussion at a meeting called by Mr. Yamashita, Head of the Hongkong Bureau, with responsible members of the People's Autonomous Association of the islands recently.

Representatives from Cheungchau Island, Ping Chau Island, Taiyushan and Tai-O and other small islands were present.

After a report of the conditions of the islands had been submitted by the representatives, Mr. Yamashita expressed the hope that the following points would be carried out in order to bring about a closer relationship between the islands and the Hongkong authorities:

1.—Each island should carry out a census of the exact number of its inhabitants and submit the figures to the authorities.

2.—The Farming and marine product enterprises should be extended.

3.—The civil administration of each island should be carried out in the same manner as the district bureau of Hongkong.

4.—The authorities of each island should give their whole-hearted cooperation to the local authorities as far as imports and exports are concerned.

Apart from the above, the Bureau Chief added, each island should send a representative to the Hongkong Bureau every Friday to discuss the activities of the islands while a monthly report should be submitted to the Hongkong Bureau at the end of each month.

Shanghai Assumes Glossy Aspect With Advent of Shoe-Shine Trade

Shanghai Times

Many are the vocations open to those who are not afraid to work for a living, and perhaps one of the most active professions which suddenly sprang up in Shanghai, is the shoe-shine trade, which is in evidence on many a street corner in this great metropolis.

A shoe-shine boy for public service was an unheard of person in Shanghai for many a decade, the only inkling Shanghailanders received of this highly active and popular business was through the movies.

A tin of shoe polish, a brush and a piece of coarse cloth are the implements required to set up a flourishing and profitable enterprise. Office space and rental does not come into the scheme, and what is paid for a shoe-shine goes direct to the pockets of the shoe-shine boy.

Simple as a first impression may give, the task of the shoe-shine boy is not easy in any way. Sitting at the corner of a street, the shoe-shine boy must have a quick eye and a pleasing manner in order to persuade the wearer of a pair of dusty or dirty shoes that these highly important parts of his apparel require a new coat of polish.

Tact Necessary

To entice a prospective customer on the run, especially when the latter member of the large Shanghai community is hurrying toward some destination, is a problem which requires tact and a pleasingly persuasive tone of voice and manner.

The dream customer of the shoe-shine boy is the corner idler, or a "drug-store cowboy" as he is sometimes known. Persons waiting for an appointment invariably require something to occupy themselves with in order to pass their time in the least noticeable manner, and the majority of those who are found stretching out a foot for the artistic touch of the shoe-shine boy, are members of this class.

To dwell an instant upon the accomplishments of the army of shoe-shine boys, which boasts several hundreds, it must be admitted that many have become past-masters in the art of applying the brush to the shoe in order to obtain the best possible results.

It has been remarked that after doctoring by shoe-shine boys a mirror-like surface is assumed by a pair of shoes, so much so that one can hardly distinguish between a new and an old pair of shoes.

Improvement in Shoes

The deft and masterly strokes as applied by the shoe-blacks locally have evoked expressions of admiration, and the handiwork of these men and boys can be seen in all parts of the city, as the shoes of local citizens have definitely assumed a most pleasing change for the better.

Suiting themselves to the latest fads, the shoe-blacks do not shirk to clean shoes of all makes and styles. In the present hot season, they undertake to clean whites, and accomplish the tedious work with finesse and to the complete satisfaction of the customers.

In many instances a visit to the shoe-black has become a daily pilgrimage and like any other profession, the shoe-shine trade is finding its regular clientele.

All-Round Superiority Seen of Reich Forces

(Continued From Page 3)

than most people imagine, it is unthinkable that Germany, who has the valuable experience of the last Great War in mind, should repeat the same mistakes.

No Match for Germany

In regard to the fourth point, namely that of the spiritual power of the people which enables them to endure the sacrifices and horrors of the war, the Soviet Union is again no match for Germany, because the histories of the two nations answer the point explicitly. For instance, recall the attitude of the German people during the Thirty-Years' War and the Seven-Years' War. In these wars the German people proved that they were in possession of an endurance that has no equal in the world no matter in what condition of hardships they may be placed, and they have shown us that through such an enduring power, they could always shape their own destiny.

For the above reasons, when we consider the European war simply as a war between Germany and the Soviet Union, there is a 70 percent chance of Germany of winning the war, and we can never allow ourselves an optimistic view of the position of the Soviet Union. Consequently, the most important point in diagnosing the European war situation in the future is the degree to which the total warpower of the Anglo-American nations can supplement the weakness of the Soviet Union.

If the total warpower of the Anglo-Americans should create a condition which shows an excess power after supplementing the weakness of the Soviet Union, it goes without saying that the developments in the war situation will be unfavorable to Germany. However, while the total warpower of the Anglo-American nations is insufficient to threaten the strategic position of Germany, and while it remains no more than an existence outside of the outer defensive line of the European Fortress, the total warpower of the Anglo-American nations will not have the qualifications for supplementing the weakness of the Soviet Union. Knowing such a delicate situation, it was natural that Josef Stalin should always be demanding the formation of a second front ever since the Spring of 1942.

Protruding Position

From the standpoint of strategy, the Italian peninsula is to be considered as one of the protruding positions of the so-called European Fortress rather than as a part of it. Consequently, in defending the European Fortress, Italy is placed in a position in which it can be cut off from the Fortress itself whenever such a necessity arises. The rugged mountain fastness of the Alps separates the two sectors, and not only do the histories of past wars prove what a difficult obstacle it forms, but many students of mountain warfare, have already given an exhaustive explanation of that fact.

Should a contingent of the Germany Army entrench itself in this impregnable mountain fastness and obstruct the northward advance of the anti-Axis forces, it will easily be able to accomplish its objective with a 1 to 6 or a 1 to 7 strength. And the anti-Axis forces which dare to try to pierce its lines will be able to do no more than to repeat the terrible tragedy of the Arakans. Therefore, it is not without reason that the Soviet Union considers the landing operations of the anti-Axis forces in Calabria as a second rate event and is unable to recognize them as the establishment of the second front.

It may be that the German high command had expected such a development far in advance of the actual happening, and that they have been thinking of entrenching a strong army in the mountain fastness of the Alps, in case of emergency, in order to curtail the enemy onslaught. Consequently, if the Anglo-American nations expect actually to deal out a hammer blow on the German head, thereby giving a fatal blow, they must not be content with occupying the Italian Peninsula, but must advance direct against the European defense line by conducting large-scale landing operations against them. And that is the only road left to them.

However, the landing operations of the anti-Axis forces in Europe will meet an insurmountable difficulty in the transportation of the anti-Axis troops even before the iron walls of the German forces which defend it shall have become a problem. The Anglo-American camp has already lost 30,000,000 tons of bottoms since the outbreak of the war. Then if we consider on the one hand, their preparations for the war situation in East Asia, and on the other, the continuous shipment of supplies to the landing forces in Italy, how will the Anglo-American nations manage the bottoms for transporting large forces and all the attendant war materials needed for the landing operations in Europe?

Tonnage Needed by U.S.

Judging from the first Great War, the bottoms needed for transporting the American expeditionary forces to Europe was exactly 17½ tons per man. And under present conditions when the armies are far more heavily mechanized than in those days, it will require at least more than 200,000,000 tons of bottoms if, for instance, 1,000,000 troops are to be transported across from the United States. As was aptly pronounced by the Soviet newspapers, the Quebec formula of the Anglo-American commercial house prescribes the landing of their troops on areas where there are no German troops. And as their object is simply to cover up their weakness for the time being, it is certain that they will never be able to take such a risk.

The operations of the German forces on the Eastern front consist of at least two objectives. On the one hand, it is to invite the onslaught of the Soviet forces by means of uncanny evacuation tactics thus giving an inch to the enemy and obtaining great sacrifices from them while at the same time, gradually shortening the battle-front by means of evacuations, it is to enforce the economy of the military strength in order to be prepared for the formation of the second front by the Anglo-American forces. It is reported that the German Army economized on 20 divisions of its military strength by the revision of the curved positions of the Orel sector alone. I cannot help but praise, from the bottom of my heart, the deep and far-reaching strategy and forethought of the German Army.

POLICE SYSTEM SET FOR AMALGAMATION

Appointments of Watari and Chu to Strengthen Prevention Against Crimes

Shanghai Times

A thoroughly progressive chapter in the history of the city's police forces is being written under the capable administration of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, with Mayor Chen Kung-Po at its head, as since the rendition of the International Settlement and the French Concession, two of the most important districts in Shanghai, great strides are being made to unify the policing system, competent observers declared recently.

The main task which confronted the authorities concerned was the selection of capable men to handle the affairs of the two districts, which were renamed the First District Police Administration and the Third District Police Administration, respectively it was stated.

This was quickly smooothed over when one of the most efficient and conscientious police administrators ever to direct police affairs in the city was given the responsible post of heading the police administration of the two districts under the direct charge of the Mayor.

Masami Watari, former Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, was given the much-discussed post, and with him, another official, Su Cheng-Teh, former Commissioner of Police in Nanking, was elected to the dual directorship.

New Arrangement Lauded

Quarters close to police affairs in the city were quick to laud this new and favorable arrangement, as an era of peace and prosperity loomed on the Shanghai horizon, while lawlessness and all vices was looked upon as virtually non-existent.

Most important of all, these quarters pointed out, is the unification of the two police forces under a single command, and plans are being gradually drawn up to take the fullest advantage of this unity.

Great stress is being laid upon the fact that present plans include the establishment of a single police headquarters for the centralization of all police activity in the two districts, which have been enlarged to cover the former Western District and a portion of the Civic Center.

Where this new police headquarters will be established was not revealed, although it is deemed possible that the police headquarters of the former Shanghai Municipal Police on Foochow Road may be singled out as the most ideal location for the unified police command.

This move, it was said, may not be effected in the near future, as there are many points to be discussed beforehand, such as closer collaboration between the various police services and departments under the same heading in the two districts.

Both Mr. Watari and Mr. Su are reported to be busily engaged in conferences regarding the policies of the force and what steps are to be taken in the immediate future to complete the reorganization as quickly and effectively as possivle.

To Undergo Training

Another point which was said to be of great significance was the fact that the police of the former French Municipal Council will have to undergo the same training which left such a progressive mark on the efficiency of the former Shanghai Municipal Police.

Apart from his responsible duties in the police, Mr. Su, aided by Mitsuhara Shigeta, is director of the vast Pao Chia Vigilance Corps organizations of the two districts, and the fact that the Pao Chia plays an extremely vital role in the maintenance of peace and order in the city bears evidence of the importance of this position.

The process of unification of the two Pao Chia units is simpler than that of the police force, although in comparison it must not be underestimated with regard to its prominence in rendering the necessary material link localizing crime.

The unification of these two great systems of crime prevention will without doubt have a great influence on the growing prosperity of the city, these same observers said in conclusion, adding that Shanghai as it stands today gives promise of a much greater future than envisaged even by its able leaders.

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SUMATRA TO GROW MORE FOODSTUFFS

Plans Outlined to Increase Output in Various Fields to Supply Malai's Needs

Syonan Sinbun

BUKIT TINGGI—Tadao Miyata, Chief of the Industrial Section of the Sumatra Military Administration, explained the general industrial situation in the island, and outlined the future policy in this connection at a Press interview held recently.

The biggest industrial problem in Sumatra, he pointed out, was to strive for self-sufficiency, but he went without saying that so long as the war continued, priority must, and would be placed on matters essential for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Miyata pointed out that, unlike Malai, Sumatra imported only a nominal quantity of food from abroad before the current war. Immediately after the Japanese occupation, various crops were planted in the rich soils at Atjeh, Lampong and the East Coast Province and, at present, the yield from these districts was sufficient to meet the island's consumption.

However, to supply the needs of Malai in future, it was necessary to strive for further increase in production and towards this end, plans were now under way to grow sweet potatoes, wheat, and other cereals in the vicinity of Toba Lake. It was also hoped to grow enough materials in Sumatra for the Malaian beer-brewing industry.

To improve the breed of horses and cattle, he continued, the conversion of a large farm in the West Coast Province into a live-stock farm, was being contemplated.

Dealing with the problem of ensuring a sufficient supply of daily necessities, he stated that the cultivation of cotton was being undertaken in earnest. Since the transfer of various equipment for textile mills from Japan was progressing smoothly, the installation of this machinery was expected to get under way in principal cities in the near future.

Apart from the cultivation of cotton, efforts were being made to grow hemp and other fibrous plants. Consequently, sufficient production was ensured to meet the island's consumption.

Although the majority of industrial products were imported into Sumatra from Java, Malai, and other places before the war, there were many machine tools found scattered in the island which could be mobilized to produce items necessary in the people's daily life.

Referring to mineral products, Mr. Miyata stated that the deposit in the island was unlimited but only a small portion of the vast wealth was at present available. In order to develop this industry, an investigation body had been organized recently which had already reported a promising future. The day was not far off when this hidden wealth would be brought to full use.

Besides these resources, favorable progress was being made in the cultivation of rubber, tea, palm and other agricultural products in order that they might be sent to Japan apart from using them for various purposes on the spot.

In short, various enterprises in the island were being carried out in close cooperation with the policy for the prosecution of the war, thus replenishing the fighting strength of the nation and simultaneously, attaining self-sufficiency in different articles required in the daily livelihood of the people, Mr. Miyata concluded.

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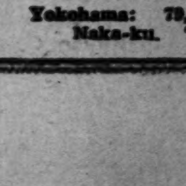

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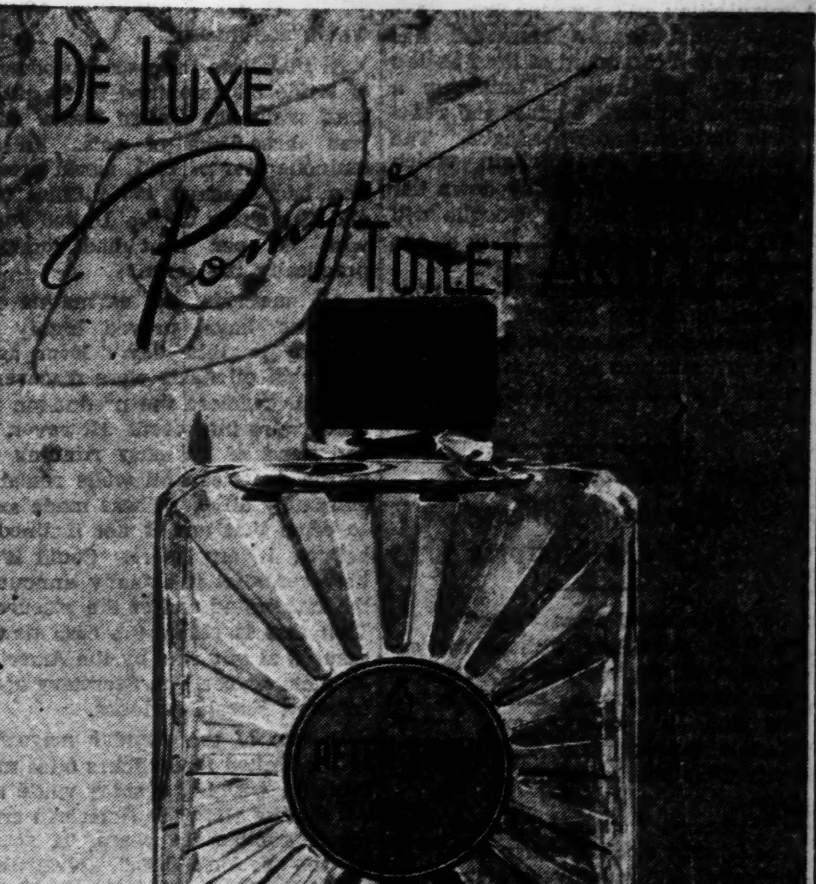

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Judgment on America

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section, The Imperial Headquarters

Chapter II Section V

Recognizing the impossibility of oppressing Japan indirectly by aiding China, the United States suddenly revealed itself in its true colors and launched on an oppressive policy. That is to say, beginning with the extension of the list of commodities requiring a permit for exportation, such as copper and six other commodities, announced four days after the establishment of the Central Reserve Bank of China, it began to enforce successive embargoes on numerous commodities hitherto freely exported to Japan. The following is a list of some of the important items placed under embargo in the order of their announcement (the dates in parentheses indicate the dates on which the embargoes went into effect):

January 10, 1941 (February 6). Copper, brass, bronze, zinc, nickel and potassium carbonate. Among these, the greatest blow to Japan was copper. For instance, the total copper import of Japan between January and July, 1937, was 93,500,000 pounds amounting to ¥53,500,000. Of this amount, 87,500,000 pounds valued at ¥49,600,000, or 90 per cent, were imported from the United States. The embargo on copper was therefore clearly a retaliatory machinery, radium, uranium, cowhide, and goathide.

February 4, 1941 (February 10): Oil-well-drills, petroleum refining machinery radium, uranium, cowhide, and goathide.

February 15, 1941 (February 15): Barium, graphite, electrodes, and pilot training equipment.

February, 10, 1941 (March 10): Belladonna, atropine, leather for shoe soles and belts.

March 4, 1941: Cadmium, carbon rock, cocoanut-oil, copra, creosote, oleaginous acid manufactured from vegetable-oil already listed under the permit system, glycerine, palm-oil, pine-oil, petroleum cork, shellac, titanium, to be enforced from March 10; jute, lead, peppermint, sulphur, to be enforced from March 24; plans, expository notes and technical reference books that could be used for, or within the process of, manufacture of goods included in the list under the permit system.

March 27, 1941 (April 15): Fats, explosives, refined pulp, and 51 kinds of medicinal substances.

April 15, 1941 (May 6): Construction and transportation machineries, certain kinds of ore, machinery for digging wells, water-pumps, and 6 items manufactured from vegetable fibers such as caffeine.

May 10, 1941 (June 3): Hyoscyamine, stramonium, columbium, tantalum, crystal, fluor-spar and wood-pulp for chemical use.

June 10, 1941 (July 2): Bismuth crude rubber and resin.

June 24, 1941 (June 30): General petroleum products.

July 25, 1941: The freezing of Japanese assets in the United States.

August 1, 1941: The proclamation of the embargo on petroleum.

August 8, 1941: Wood-pulp, metals, machinery, rubber tires, medicinal chemicals.

August 18, 1941: Animal hides, synthetic fibers, natural asphalt or bitumen, non-iron metals and precious metals.

As shown in the foregoing, in a series of embargoes beginning with the embargo on construction machinery in June, 1940, and ending with the embargo on petroleum in August of the following year, the United States achieved its aim of prohibiting the exportation of almost all the commodities which were being imported by Japan.

Of the numerous commodities thus placed under embargo by the United States, construction machinery, scrap-iron, copper and petroleum were the four things for which Japan most depended on the United States. By placing petroleum under an embargo in August, 1941, the United States succeeded in completely strangling Japan. The embargo on construction machinery, although a heavy blow, did not bring on an immediate crisis in Japan's industry, as these machines could stand a certain amount of wear and tear before they became useless and consequently there was sufficient time in which to devise necessary counter-measures for their replacement. Also in regard to scrap-iron, although at first the cessation of supplies from abroad plunged Japan's iron industry into utter confusion, as the industry had been based on scrap-iron, it had the beneficial effect of bringing the Japanese iron and steel industries back to the original method of extracting iron from crude ore. The prohibition of the exportation of copper was as already mentioned a serious blow to Japan's war industries, as 90 per cent of the copper used was being imported from the United States. However, unlike petroleum, copper being a metal abundant in Japan, the embargo was not an event to bring about an immediate strangulation of Japan's industries.

With petroleum it was quite a different story. It was the placing of petroleum under an embargo that brought our country to the edge of a precipice. Consequently, the prohibition of petroleum exports to Japan was an actual declaration on the part of the United States of an economic warfare. This President Roosevelt knew better than anyone else. In a speech delivered at the committee meeting of volunteers of the Bureau of Civilian Defense on July 23, 1941, he made the following statement:

"The fact that the United States has been sanctioning the shipment of petroleum to Japan was designed to pevent the outbreak of a war in the south Pacific area. It was a policy beneficial to our happiness, beneficial to the interests of Britain, and necessary for the freedom of the seas. Indeed, it was considered a hopeful measure for the past two years.

"The places where we could obtain soldier and other commodities were the Dutch East Indies, the Straits Settlement, and Indo-China. We have also been taking over surplus foodstuffs such as meat, cereal and onions, from Australia in order to help Britain. Therefore, it was an important matter, from the standpoint of our national defense to prevent a war in the South Pacific regions. And should the supply of petroleum to Japan have been cut off ere now, we would probably have been plunged into the midst of war."

The import of this speech is quite clear. The United States knew full well that should it stop the supply of petroleum to Japan, the greater part of Japan's transportation system would come to a standstill. Not only this, but Japan would have been faced with a crisis which would have completely nullified the fruits of its labors on the China war-front. In order to find a way out of such a predicament, Japan would have advanced toward the Dutch East Indies, the only other region where it could conveniently obtain petroleum. It was the design of the United States to bring Japan to its knees before the latter could make the southward move, and to this end President Roosevelt enforced the embargo on petroleum shipments to Japan.

As has already been mentioned, the embargo on petroleum was carried out in three separate steps. The first was the embargo act of August 1, 1940 which prohibited the shipment to Japan of gasoline containing more than 80 per cent octane. The second step was when, on June 24, 1941 general petroleum products were put under the permit system, and the third step was when the United States placed a complete embargo on petroleum on August 1 of the same year.

The substance of this last embargo on petroleum consisted in the prohibition of shipments of all raw material for the manufacture of motor fuel, and lubricants for aircraft and their ingredients, while the exportation of other petroleum products was limited to the pre-war, or nominal, volume. In other words, gasoline for aircraft was placed entirely under an embargo against Japan. The exportation to Japan of gasoline for automobiles, and other petroleum products was also reduced to the pre-China Incident volume, but in reality this ordinance was superfluous on account of the freezing of Japanese assets in the United States. That is to say, shortly before the proclamation of the embargo on petroleum, President Roosevelt issued an ordinance freezing all Japanese and Chinese assets in the United States; moreover, the ordinance was put into effect from the 26th of the same month. This was a retaliatory measure against the Japan-French Indo-China Defense Agreement concluded on July 25, 1941, as well as a perfunctory declaration of war upon Japan.

In the communique announcing the freezing of Japanese assets, the United States declared: "In view of the declaration of unlimited national crisis, the President has proclaimed an edict on the freezing of all Japanese assets in the United States. . . As a result, all financial, import and export, transactions in which the interests of Japan are concerned, are placed under governmental control, and any violation of the foregoing edict shall become subject to criminal punishment. . . The object of this edict is to prevent the liquidation of assets obtained by an unjust oppression or invasion within the United States, and also to prevent any destructive agitations in the United States."

This edict was none other than another manifestation of the designs of the United States which, not being satisfied with seeing Japan in a state of virtual strangulation due to the outrageous embargoes, tried to force Japan into a state of complete collapse.

The following came under the jurisdiction of this edict: all transactions pertaining to foreign exchange, assets in the country, and negotiable bonds and securities. Moreover, in regard to assets in which the interests of Japan were concerned, either directly or indirectly, not only were all transactions of internal foreign investments placed under control, but all other transactions were decreed subject to control no matter by whom transacted. That is, not only in cases where these transactions were being carried out by Japan, or by Japanese, but also in cases where they were being carried out for Japan, or for Japanese as long as they were transacted within the United States they were subjected to the control of this ordinance.

In fact, such an ordinance was a virtual declaration of a complete economic severence with Japan. It needed only the series of embargo acts to complete the severance, both in form and in substance. When we take into consideration the existence of this ordinance freezing all Japanese assets, a little leniency shown in the second embargo on petroleum was nothing but a mockery of Japan.

The combined effect of the freezing of assets and the embargo on petroleum was indeed a severe blow to Japan. After the proclamation of the ordinance freezing Japanese assets in the United States, four Japanese tankers which entered American harbors were supplied with only enough oil and foodstuffs for their return trip to Japan. Also, in accordance with the ordinance, all commodities shipped from Japan, were seized upon the minute they were unloaded. Thus all commercial intercourse between Japan and the United States came to a complete standstill by the middle of August, 1941.

In anticipation of such an attitude, Japan had made repeated attempts, by peaceful negotiation, to conclude a treaty with the Dutch East Indies ever since the summer of 1940. However, the insatiable tyranny of the United States frustrated Japan's efforts at every turn by instigating the Dutch East Indies. Japan was obliged, for lack of any other recourse, to stop all negotiations in June 1941.

Thus a series of oppressions, which could have controlled the life or death of Japan, namely, the freezing of Japanese assets in the United States, the embargo on petroleum, and the rupture of the Japanese-Dutch negotiations, continued from June to August of 1941. The fact that the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States was delayed for a few more months was a miracle, considering the progress of events, and was due only to Japan's love of peace.

Two months afterwards, on October 8, the United States made the following announcement indicative of the contemplated embargo on petroleum by the joint action of the United States, Britain, and Holland: "The United States, Britain, and the Dutch East Indies have reached a consensus of opinion to stop all shipments of petroleum to Japan. . . . The said agreement among the three powers has been concluded shortly after the proclamation of the ordinance freezing all Japanese assets. After the practical enforcement of the foregoing ordinance, trade between Japan and the United States shall cease completely, although it is still possible in theory."

The object of the United States is clear. The asset-freezing ordinance was a prelude to the embargo on petroleum to Japan. The plan was to cut Japan off from the petroleum supply of the United States by combining the provisions of the aforementioned acts, and at the same time to prevent Japan from obtaining petroleum from the Dutch East Indies, the only place left for Japan wherefrom to buy this requisite product.

As was seen in the American abrogation of the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty, and also in the freezing of Japanese assets, the plans of the United States for subjugating Japan were so calculatingly cruel that they could have been none other than the logical conclusion of a well-laid scheme. When these things are taken into consideration, the answer to the question as to which side is responsible for the outbreak of the present war is so obvious that it merits no consideration at all. There is not a particle of doubt as to the fact that Japan clung to peaceful methods to the very last. In spite of this, the United States spread a further net of guns and bombs around Japan, a country which was already almost prostrate due to the diplomatic threats and the economic strangulation policy of its enemy. Peace can only be maintained when existence is made the prerequisite. But a demonstration of armed power against Japan, which had hoped for peace even though driven against a wall, was the attitude of the United States at the time of the outbreak of the present war. By what methods, and in what form, this armed oppression of Japan was carried out will be the subject of the following chapter.

Chapter III
Militaristic Oppression
I. Introduction

Theodore Roosevelt once declared "The 20th century is an era of the Pacific Ocean." Then he added, "We must comprehend the superior position we occupy in the Pacific Ocean. For this is the century in which the Pacific Ocean should belong to the sphere of influence of the American people." Such was Roosevelt's principle of monopolizing the Pacific.

We should also recall the famous words uttered by Alfred Thayer Mahan over 30 years ago, which were in substance: "Great world wide problems of the Pacific Ocean will be solved in future by our naval power." It was the faith embodied in the principles of these two men which, becoming the foundation for the conception of aggressive defense, determined the direction of American developments became the main current of its East Asia policy, the highest objective and the decisive leading spirit of the American Navy. That is to say, it was Theodore Roosevelt who first stressed, indirectly, the advantages of an aggressive policy of monopolizing and controlling the Pacific Ocean, and it was Mahan who, in concert with Roosevelt, declared with singular foresight that the United States would meet all protests with its naval power. Afterward came Taussig who, as a faithful follower of Mahan, became the leading light in the expansion and substantiation of American naval armament throughout the history of the expansion of the American navy, declaring that "In order to protect the tenets of the Monroe Doctrine, a defensive navy is sufficient, but to support and carry out Hay's doctrine (open door policy), an offensive naval power is necessary." This was in 1924.

Further delineations of the foregoing statements are to be found in the announcement made by the Secretary of Navy Adams immediately after the conclusion of the London Naval Treaty. The announcement stated: "Through this new treaty, the United States is enabled to build the world's greatest navy having an even distribution of power among the different classes of vessels. Furthermore, it is able to build a navy, which for many years it has been in need of, for trans-oceanic operations." The announcement continued: "The important thing about this present treaty is the question as to how great an advantage, politically and economically, it can give us in the Far East." In these words are indicated the raison d'etre and the fundamental mission of the American Navy.

Gradually, but with certainty, the American Navy was substantiated and strengthened for the purpose of aggressive operations in the Pacific Ocean. We must not overlook the fact that the various rules and regulations established in the naval policy and fleet formations were all concrete manifestations of the aforementioned fundamental policy.

Originally, at the time of the creation of the American navy, Japan was by means its objective, nor was there an established naval policy in those days. It was when the United States conceived the idea of expansion overseas with the East Asia policy as its prerequisite and realized that sea-power depended upon a strong navy, that Japan became, unwittingly the objective of the expansion of the American navy. This happened 40 years ago. And it was at this time that the seed of an inescapable conflict between Japan and the United States was sown and began to be nourished by the unjust challenger, the United States.

Furthermore, accompanied by the expansion of territories for the purpose of building bases, the wild ambition of the United States, whose object was the world's greatest navy, matured into a plan for an openly aggressive campaign against Japan. With the unfair and arbitrary decision of the 5-5-3 naval ratio at the Washington Conference, the United States snatched the prize which consisted of a navy which would have won without fighting, and which would not be defeated if it had to fight. The United States was not only trying to wrest from Japan its fighting power, but it was trying to build up a navy which would be able to crush the naval power of Japan. In addition, had the opportunity presented itself, the United States would have invaded the coastal seas of Japan without hesitation. This is made clear from a study of historical facts.

It was Japan's power, built up through 20 years of patient effort that held the United States at bay, and once in arms we dealt the enemy a devastating blow. However, it must not be thought that by that blow the indignity and humiliation of the 5:5:3 ratio was even partly wiped away. It is like entertaining the illusion that because the Japanese-American negotiations were continued for such a long time, there was a grain of sincerity on the part of the United States.

While trying to weaken Japan's fighting power by means of an outrageous economic oppression at the same time the United States was frantically expanding and strengthening its armament, and tightening the cord of the encompassing net about Japan in an attempt to force the latter into losing expansion. Then with the completion of its military preparations the United States would have tried to force Japan to surrender without actual fighting. These things we must remember.

After exhausting all reasonable arguments, and bearing the unbearable, Japan was driven to a point where further patience would have meant suicide. It was then that our country rose in one great counter-attack. When the truth is so apparent, only a fool would question the responsibility for the war from the standpoint of the Anglo-Saxon international law. American atrocities against Japan have been such that they could be correctly described by such words as "invasion," "oppression," or "aggression."

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

To meet the wartime structure in the entertainment circles, the leading playhouses in the metropolis have decided to shorten the regular monthly program, which will be presented within four hours, instead of the traditional lengthy show in the past. This new system of four-hour performance will go into effect from October. The Shochiku and Takarazuka Theatrical Companies have started the arrangement to meet the new order, by which the theaters under their control are expected to open at 5 p.m. instead of 3:30 p.m. or 4 p.m. in the past, while the show will end at 9 p.m. at the latest.

"Ellice Island," a new drama by Tatsuo Ito, will feature the October performance at the Yurakuza where an all-star cast of the dramatic group headed by Roppa Furukawa will play jointly.

Under the newly-arranged system of theatrical performance, the Kabukiza next month will present two programs to be presented by Uzayemon Ichimura and Kikugoro Onoye, namely, the matinee and the evening show. Details of the performance have not been disclosed.

The Bungakuza dramatic troupe will play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo from October 1 to stage "Rural Life," a new work by Yutaka Mafune with settings by Kisaku Ito. The important roles will be taken by Yoshiyuki Mori, Haruko Sugimura, Chiyeko Higashiyama and Shinro Nakamura. This drama has been decided to be installed in the list of the national drama of the Board of Information

The Toho Gekidan, which is currently playing at the Yurakuza, will be transferred to the Teikoku Gekijo next month, it has been decided. The new program will comprise three latest productions by Kazuo Kikuda, Osuke Agi and Ryuichiro Yagi, three contemporary famous playwrights.

Under the new agreement, the Hogakuza in the Marunouchi amusement center will be operated under the direction of the Matsuo entertainment enterprises for one year from October. At present, the theater is under the Shochiku banner.

An elaborate opera performance is being planned by Yoshie Fujiwara and his company, which will be presented at the Kabukiza toward the end of November. Beethoven's Fidello will be staged in Japanese version. The leading players will be Yoshiye Fujiwara as Florestan, Miho Nagato and Kiyoko Izaki to alternate as Leonore, Hideyoshi Hibino as Don Fernando, Keisuke Shimoyagawa as Don Pizarro, Goro Murase and Rin Kakuhei to alternate as Rocco, Futaba Takayanagi and Mamiko Sugiura to alternate as Marzelline, and Soichiro Namioka as Jaquino. The music will be provided by the Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Manfred Gurlitt.

Churchill vs. Roosevelt

(Continued From Page 6)

preventing Canada from attempting to repudiate the British Crown and to join openly with the United States.

In the second place, the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten as Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis force in Southwestern Asia is another victory on the part of the astute British Prime Minister. Ever since the termination of the first World War, and especially since the outbreak of the current global war the American penetration into India and other parts of West Asia has been a frightful nightmare for the British imperialists. Churchill has been very much disturbed because he has been fully aware that the disintegration of the British Empire at the hands of Uncle Sam would be a foregone conclusion if this American advance was left unchecked.

Under the circumstances, Churchill could not have done anything better than to have one of his own nationals appointed to the post of commander-in-chief of the combined Anglo-American forces in that part of the world. By means of this strategy, Churchill could attempt to forestall the otherwise inevitable collapse of the British Empire by further tightening Britain's grip on India and protecting her vested interests in the Near and Middle East.

It is expected that Louis Mountbatten's appointment will make it possible to hold in check Uncle Sam's insatiable greed and sinister designs in East Asia. Of course, President Roosevelt would have persuaded Churchill to concentrate Britain's war efforts in the European theatre and leave the Pacific and Asiatic fronts to American monopoly if the former had been aware of Churchill's scheme. However, failing to read between the lines of Churchill's proposal, Roosevelt unwittingly helped Britain to regain her lost trump card in the affairs pertaining to India, the Near and Middle East. Thus Churchill's strategy inflicted a paralysing blow to the American imperialist schemes in these regions.

At any rate, it is now quite clear that on practically every major issue that was taken up at the Quebec conference, the British Prime Minister scored sweeping victories over Roosevelt. Whether or not the Churchill victory will prove to be a true and lasting one remains to be seen. One thing, however, is certain: that Churchill had Roosevelt under his thumb at Quebec for the first time in the series of six conferences held by the anti-Axis leaders. Indeed, Uncle Sam's desire to drive British influence from the Western Hemisphere as well as the imperialistic scheme to replace Britain in West Asia has been frustrated, at least temporarily, as a result of Churchill's victory over the American President at Quebec.

Concert Calendar

Welfare Culture Evening sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin. Performances by Kenshu Wanibuchi, violin, assisted at the piano by Shin-ichi Takata; Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, assisted at the piano by Miss Sonoko Hoshima; the Yusaku Azuma Ballet; the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin Chorus, conducted by Kojiro Kobune; musical lecture by Mitsuru Ushiyama. Program: violin selections by Miyagi, Brahms, and Vieuxtemps; opera selections from Thomas' "Mignon"; Japanese songs by Koscak Yamada and others; Classical Ballet "Chopiniana", and "Divertissement", danced to music by Liszt, Schubert, Debussy, Mendelssohn, J. Strauss, Saint-Saens, and Delibes. At the Kyoritsu Hall, from 6 p.m., Saturday, September 18.

Vocal Recital by Miss Chiyako Sato, assisted at the piano by Miss Sonoko Tanaka. Special performances by Michio Miyagi, koto; Seifu Yoshida, shakuhachi; Tsuneo Kawasaki, marionette artist. Program: Japanese songs, marches. At Nippon Seinenkan, from 6 p.m., Saturday, September 18.

Evening of Kiyoshi Nobutoki's Songs, Tenth Vocal Recital by Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, assisted at the piano by Tatsuo Mizutani. Program: songs to poems by Yoshimaru Toki, Shigemichi Shimizu, Akiko Yosano, Hakushu Kitahara, Hiroshi Yosano, and others, composed by Kiyoshi Nobutoki. At Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Sunday, September 19.

Taiwanese Dance Recital by Miss Meitoku Rin. Program: Dawn of East Asia, Romance of the Milky Way, Skipper of the Southern Seas, Meditation, and other dances accompanied by Taiwanese folks songs and Japanese Gagaku music. At Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Saturday, September 25.

Fourth Popular Concert sponsored by Oyu Association. Performances by Kazuo Tanaka and the Shochiku Light Music Orchestra; Miss Aiko Hirano, singer, accompanied by Katsuji Asakura and the Bikyo Orchestra; Miss Noriko Awaya, singer, and Hideo Oyama's Band; Ichiro Fujiyama and the New Music Ensemble. At Hibiya Park Open Air Auditorium, from 4 p.m., Sunday, September 19. (To be postponed one day in case of rain).

First Philharmonic Concert by Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock; solo by Miss Sonoko Inoue, piano. Program: Piano Concerto No. 5 in E flat major (Emperor), by Beethoven; Third Symphony (Eroica), by Beethoven; "Festival Time," by Kojiro Kobune. At Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m., Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 22 to 24.

Recital of Japanese Music; performances by Shofu Miwa, Koto; Chiyoko Yamamura, samisen, and others. Program: Eight Scenes of Ohmi; Tamagawa; Moon on a Rainy Night, and other selections. At Matsuzakaya Music Hall, Ueno, from 12:30 p.m., Sunday, September 26.

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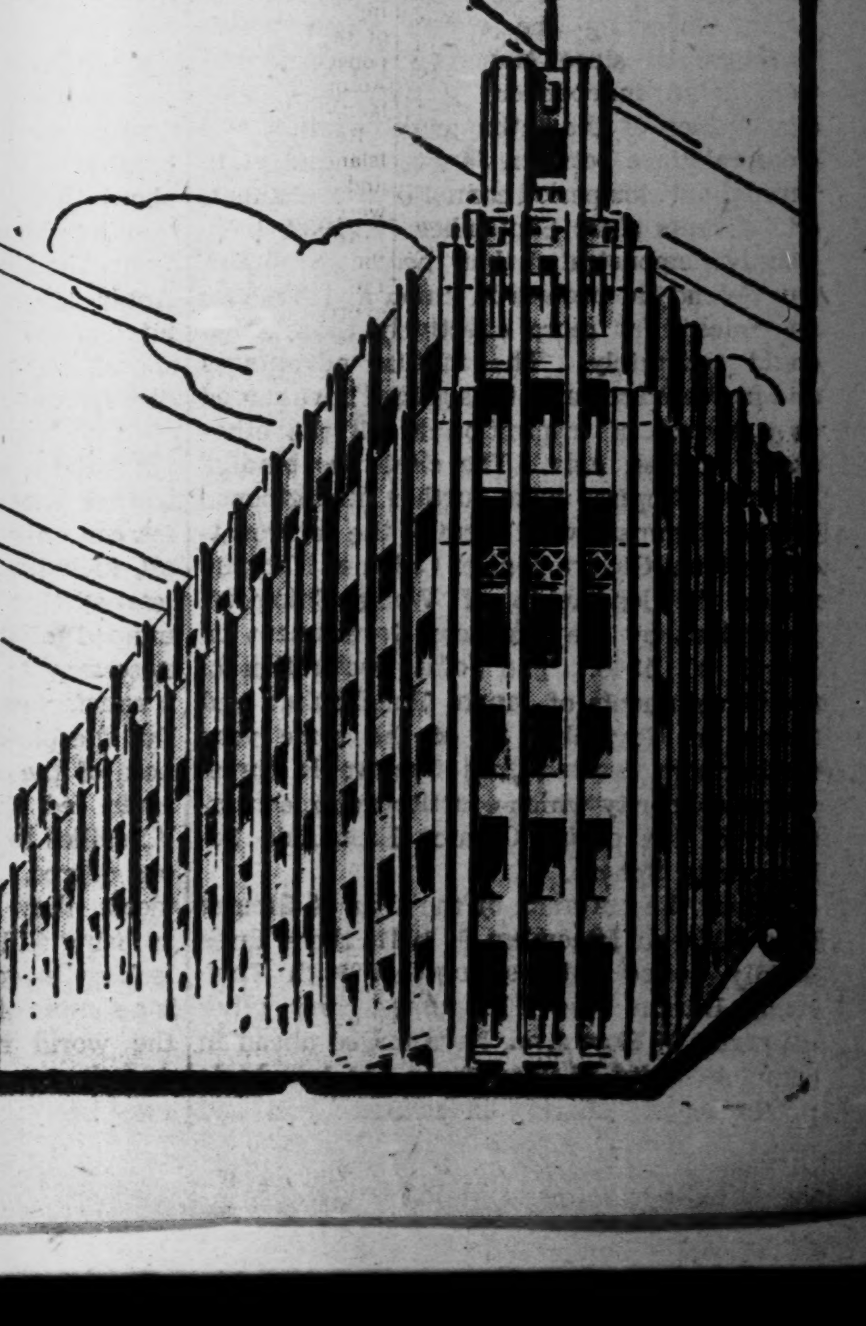

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1943

Manchoukuo's Anniversary

Since its formal recognition eleven years ago today, Manchoukuo has in that brief span of time been transformed into a veritable land of promise for the forty-three million people of the five races which go to make up its population. Indeed the progress which this new State has steadily made in every phase of its development has far surpassed the fondest dreams and most sanguine expectation of those who first envisioned its great potentialities.

The phenomenal development which Manchoukuo has experienced in government, commerce and industry, education, and in every other field of human endeavor is well known. But among these, the results which have been achieved in the fields of mining and heavy industry within just the past few years have been particularly outstanding. In order to give the maximum impetus to industrial development throughout the country, the Government of Manchoukuo drew up the First Five Year Plan to take effect from April 1, 1937, and to terminate on March 31, 1942. Owing to the outbreak of the China Affair only three months after the five year program was launched, certain necessary adjustments were made in the original plan to meet the exigencies of the new international situation.

According to the report of the Government of Manchoukuo on the completion of the plan in the spring of last year, the most brilliant results were obtained, production increases in the mining and heavy industries having in every case far exceeded the goals set. Particularly gratifying results were obtained in the output of pig iron and steel products, while a tremendous increment was obtained in the production of such vital materials as lead, copper, asbestos, zinc, coal, salt, soda ash, caustic soda, aluminium, pulp and liquid fuel, all of which were made available in steadily increasing quantities to the factories and plants in Japan, to be turned into the sinews of war, thus making an invaluable contribution to its successful prosecution.

Moreover, the fact that the amount of funds to be raised for the consummation of the Plan, originally set at ¥2,500,000,000 and later revised to ¥6,100,000,000, actually reached a total of ¥7,600,000,000, offers a further clear indication of the present stability and promising future strength of the financial situation of the flourishing Empire of Manchoukuo.

The Second Five Year Plan which was put into force on April 1, 1942, following on the successful termination of the First Plan, is at present under way, and already shows every promise of far exceeding the remarkable achievements of its predecessor.

In reviewing the eleven years which have passed since Manchoukuo's inauguration as an independent Empire, the great significance of the intimate cooperation and close relations between Japan and that State throughout this period cannot be over-estimated. Events since September 15, 1932, have plainly demonstrated that these two nations can defend themselves in union and progress in concert far more effectively than either could separately. The mutual advantages and increased security thus gained have served as a source of inspiration to all the other states of East Asia. The close ties binding the two Empires were further strengthened by the alignment with them of the rejuvenated National Government of China at Nanking under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei recognized by the Japanese Government on March 30, 1940. The Joint Declaration of the Governments of Japan, Manchoukuo and China on November 30 of the same year furthermore created that immovable three-power solidarity which constitutes the cornerstone of the entire Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, these three solidly united nations, together with Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, and other countries of East Asia, have forged ahead in complete unity of purpose on the two basic principles of "sharing in common joys and suffering" and "to live and die together." Their firm determination and absolute conviction of ultimate victory are alike unshakable.

On this auspicious occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the recognition of Manchoukuo, it is therefore more than gratifying to be able to recall not only the many causes for rejoicing and congratulations in the past eleven years, but also the great role our sister State is at present playing as one of the main bulwarks of that glorious edifice of the New Order in East Asia now in active construction.

The Italian Armistice Terms

Britain and the United States have demonstrated that they have learned nothing in the quarter of a century since Versailles. The terms of the armistice which they have imposed upon Italy following its unconditional surrender clearly serve to reveal this fact.

A perusal of these terms, which have now been published, shows that they are scarcely without precedent in history for their severity. Not only do they call for their abandonment of hostilities by the Italians against the anti-Axis forces, not only do they call for the release of anti-Axis prisoners, not only do they call for the withdrawal of all Italian forces from overseas, but they call for the active collaboration of Italy under Anglo-American direction in the war against its former friends. They include such drastic conditions as the surrender of the Italian fleet for incorporation into the anti-Axis naval forces, the surrender of the Italian merchant marine for use in anti-Axis supply operations, the surrender of Corsica and other Italian territories for use as Anglo-American operational bases, the surrender of all air and naval bases in Italy for use by the Anglo-American forces, and the establishment of Anglo-American military regimes within Italian territory. And most ominous of all, they provide for the application of undefined and unlimited political, economic, and financial exactions at some unspecified future time—a veritable blank check by which Italy has signed away her future.

The Badoglio regime, which treacherously, cravenly, and most foolishly agreed to these sweeping terms, moreover has not even been treated with a pretense of cordiality or respect, but has been forced to set itself up as a helpless puppet within the enemy's military lines in Sicily. And for all its traitorous service to the enemy, it is to be rewarded, according to persistent rumors from British sources, by being shelved in favor of a Socialist regime which will be even more complaisant to the invaders and even more conducive to the breeding of further confusion.

In contrast, when France capitulated to Germany in 1940 after a campaign much more complete and decisive, Germany did not demand that France turn against her former allies, the French navy was not seized and incorporated into the Axis naval force, the leaders of the new French regime were not treated with contumely, and the French Government was not forced to serve as a puppet within the German military lines but was encouraged to carry on independently within the large proportion of the country which the German forces refrained from occupying. Not only are the present terms of the Italian armistice incomparably more unreasonable than the terms of the French armistice, but they even exceed the harshness of the notorious terms forced upon Germany in 1918.

Revolting as is the insane severity of the Anglo-American terms, the mere fact of harshness is not the most significant thing about them. The really important implication is to be drawn from the light which these terms shed upon the appallingly low level of Anglo-American statesmanship and political intelligence. The Americans and the British should have learned from their disastrous dictated peace at Versailles and its consequences that blind hatred and vindictiveness cannot build a lasting peace. They should have learned that the wanton crushing of a fallen foe can only result in eventual catastrophe to all, including themselves. They should have learned that only a magnanimous and broad-minded attitude can create the conditions necessary to prepare for the construction of a satisfactory new order after the hostilities. But the blind prejudice and petty vindictiveness of the Americans and the British have again led them to repeat the mistakes of Versailles to an even more bitter and venomous degree. For all their pretensions to fine ideals, they have again revealed themselves as being full of spite and hatred and utterly lacking in constructive statesmanship. This is a sample of the unreasoning destructiveness the world must expect unless the Anglo-American apostles of reaction and chaos are completely overthrown.

Burma and India

(From the Greater Asia)

Now that the question of India's independence is uppermost in the minds of Indians and all lovers of freedom, it will be interesting to examine the close relationship between Burma and India and as to how the future of one affects that of the other. That an India free from Anglo-American domination is essential for the future freedom and security of Burma cannot be denied. And it is also equally true that so long as Anglo-American influences remain in India, so long will the future security and prosperity of Burma be endangered. It is gratifying to note that these important and irresistible facts have been realized by responsible Burmese Ministers, as is evident from their recent utterances. Commenting on Prime Minister Tojo's latest statement with regard to India, the Home Minister Thakin Mya said: "We realize that a free Burma is unthinkable so long as British rule remains in India. Any remnant of British influence in India will be a source of menace and anxiety to the independence of Burma. Therefore, India's freedom and war is Burma's war."

The Home Minister has thus clarified in unambiguous terms that Burma's future is inextricably bound up with that of India and so long as even the last vestige of British domination remains in India, it will be a source of menace and anxiety to the independence of Burma. Therefore, it must be obvious that the security of Burma's independence depends mainly on the freedom of India from foreign domination. And that is why the Home Minister has stressed the point that India's freedom and war is Burma's war. In other words he means that Burma should identify herself with the struggle for independence that is being carried on in India and fully cooperate in the fight for India's deliverance from British subjection if she wished to make her own position secure and preserve her freedom in the future.

Almost identical views were expressed by Prime Minister Ba Maw in the course of an interview with Japanese pressmen in Rangoon the other day. He even went a step further when he said that it was absolutely essential that the Anglo-American influence in India should be expelled not only to solidify the security of Burma but in a large measure the security of East Asia. We are gratified to learn from Prime Minister Ba Maw that the question of Indian independence is a vital matter to the Burmese people. And he clarified it saying that this was very natural as India is Burma's neighbor and India's independence has an important bearing on Burma's security. Politically and economically too India's freedom means a great deal to the future prosperity of Burma. Placed geographically as Burma is with her northwestern frontier touching India, where British influence still remains, Burma cannot enjoy freedom and security in the true sense of the term. And so long as the evil Anglo-American influences are not completely driven out of India, the future of Burma cannot be said to be assured.

That Burma is determined to fully cooperate in the expulsion of the Anglo-American powers from India, is indicated in the message which Prime Minister Ba Maw has sent to Subhas Chandra Bose. In the course of that message the Prime Minister said: "Our two peoples have always marched together in the past and we must do so in the present as well as in the future. As I have always said India and Burma must be free together. I therefore repeat the pledge I have given on behalf of my pople that we will cooperate with India to the last limit in her fight for her national honor and independence." Prime Minister Ba Maw has rightly emphasized the need for Indians and Burmans marching together in the present as well as in the future as they had done in the past. The need for such a unity and mutual cooperation was never before so strongly felt as it is today. It is noteworthy that the Prime Minister of Burma has always stressed the necessity of India and Burma achieving freedom together. This is obviously because without a free and independent India adjacent to her, Burma cannot feel herself safe and secure. Therefore, it is essential that Burma in her own interest at least, if not for any other reason, should not rest content until a free and independent India emerges out of the struggle that is going on now. While Japan herself through her foremost spokesman Prime Minister Tojo pledged utmost help to drive out Anglo-American influences from India, it is incumbent on Burma that she should collaborate to the fullest extent until India is completely free from alien domination. For without a free India not only will Burma's future be not secure but also the scheme of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity will not be complete. And the New Order that we wish to be inaugurated in East Asia in the near future cannot be said to materialize without a free India participating in it.

A Warning

(From The Hongkong News)

We remarked recently that experience, particularly in wartime, has to be paid for very heavily. We indicated by that statement that the anti-Axis nations have been learning some bitter lessons—lessons which they should have learned before they decided to blindly accept the delusion that Britain and the United States possessed the ability, the strength and the will to pit themselves successfully against the concentrated power, the planned strategy and the co-ordinated efforts—all based on trained efficiency and on past experience—of the Axis Powers. In the Southern Pacific, the armed forces of the United States are learning, at a heavy price, to what an extent they not only under-estimated the might of Japan, but also of the grave error their leaders have committed in over-estimating their own capabilities as a nation at war. With almost monotonous regularity in the past few weeks, authoritative reports from Imperial Headquarters have made it plain that the anti-Axis strategy in this war zone has miscarried, that the judgment of their leaders has been patently at fault and that the climax which they cannot now avoid must have but one outcome—the total defeat of their plans for staging a comeback in this theater of war.

In the west, both the Americans and the British and their deluded associates are beginning to learn the same bitter lessons of again underestimating the ability of Japan's European partners and of overestimating their own power, on the basis of a few temporary and meagre gains obtained at heavy cost and disproportionate sacrifice. Island-to-island operations, which Anglo-American propaganda is ceaselessly playing up as the opening of a major offensive against Europe, have failed to conceal from close observers the real motives behind there tactics—diversionary moves, the main purpose of which is both to soothe the clamor of their people for action and, at the same time, to serve as foraging expeditions at the expense of the inhabitants of the places where they have managed to secure a temporary and hazardous foothold. Here, also, they have allowed their optimism to get the better of their judgment and with the Axis armed forces now ready to bring these excursions to a climax, the likelihood of official circles in London and Washington being able to continue their deception much longer is distinctly remote. The showdown which is, therefore, imminent can, as in the Southern Pacific, have but one and the same result.

To this obviously unhappy position in which the anti-Axis nations now find themselves, a tragic note has been added from Chungking, where an influential journal has endeavored to disillusion the puppet regime of Chiang Kai-shek and his family clique. If there had been any confidence in the latest so-called achievements of the anti-Axis forces in the west and the east, it would have been natural to expect that the latest military operations of the British, the Americans and their allies would have been jubilantly hailed as presaging the defeat of the Axis Powers, once the full effect of the so-called counter-offensives for final victory were set in motion. Instead of this expected jubilation, an admittedly officially-supported newspaper has uttered a warning to the anti-Axis nations in general and to Britain and the United States in particular. With considerably more vision and foresight than has been displayed by the puppet leaders in Chungking, this newspaper places far greater importance on the preparations which the Axis Powers, particularly Japan, have made to meet the present decisive stage of the war. It sees in the visit of Prime Minister Tojo to the Southern Regions and the significant incorporation of six more states to Thailand from her two immediate neighbors a potential threat to any strategy which Britain and America might have planned for the immediate future. In that warning is an admission that the might of the Axis Powers, whether in the East or in the West, cannot be destroyed—it is an admission of Prime Minister Tojo's own assurance to his people that victory for Japan and her partners will be absolute and complete.

Britain's Road to Ruin

By TADAO MATSUMOTO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part VI

In January, 1927, the National Revolutionary Army led by Chiang Kai-shek, which had been advancing northward from Canton, took possession of the British concessions at Hankow and Chinkiang by force and marched onward toward the lower reaches of the Yangtze. Alarmed at this situation, on January 17, Britain ordered the first flotilla of cruisers at Malta to make preparations for a cruise to China, and on January 24, she ordered the dispatch to Shanghai of one brigade of troops from home, another brigade from India and a mixed brigade from Malta and Hongkong. The dispatch of a company of motorized force from home was also officially announced.

The reason for this British expedition was to influence favorably the negotiations then in progress at Hankow with Eugen Chen, the Foreign Minister of the National Government, for the recovery of the concessions. Britain thought it necessary, for bringing the parleys to a satisfactory end, to demonstrate her determination to protct her rights and interests by force.

Nanking Bombarded

In March of the same year, the Nanking affair occurred, in which Chiang Kai-shek's Army committed acts of violence and plunder against foreign residents of Nanking, and the British warship Emerald, together with an American warship, bombarded the city heavily in retaliation. In a report submitted by a British Consul-General to his home Government it was mentioned that at about 3:30 p.m. (March 24) bombardment started which caused much anxiety as it was unknown at first who was bombarding. This anxiety was relieved later when sailors testified that it was the six-inch guns on the Emerald that were in action. The bombardment produced immediate effects, the report further says, for, as if by magic, tranquillity was restored in the city and the Consulate had no visitations of lawless Chinese soldiers that night.

For the settlement of this affair, the British Government insisted on the use of coercive measures.

As the various facts cited above clearly indicate, it was not for China's sake but for her own selfish purposes that Britain took the initiative in abolishing the sphere of influence in China and adopted an attitude seemingly sympathetic toward China at the Washington Conference. Such being the case, the slightest incident prejudicial to her own interests immediately brought out her true character and led her act in a very hostile manner toward China.

Britain's Favorite Method

Britain's favorite method was to enlist the cooperation of other countries whenever she intended to adopt an unpopular course such as recourse to armed force, so that she might, by some cunning device, make her cooperators bear a larger share of unpopularity. On the occasion of the dispatch of British troops to Shanghai, as already mentioned, Britain urged Japan to take joint action, and when she saw that Japan's rejection of her proposal faced her with the prospect of bearing the sole responsibility for this expedition, she changed her original plan. The troops sent from India were landed at Shanghai all right, but large bodies of troops from home and from Malta were landed either in India or in Hongkong, instead of being sent on to their original destination. Had Japan acquiesced in the British proposal for joint action, Britain must have embarked on a large-scale expedition for the oppression of China.

In opening negotiations for the settlement of the Nanking affair, Britain insisted that the time limit should be fixed for China's reply and that failing a satisfactory reply in due time, a recourse should be had to armed force, suggesting in this connection the bombardment of the forts at Woosung and other points on the Yangtze, the blowing up of the arsenals at Hankow and Canton and the seizure of Chiang Kai-shek's naval force. These proposals having been discountenanced by Japan, Britain withdrew them altogether, saying that without Japan's collaboration coercive measures would be ineffective.

Cunning as a Fox

Britain's advocacy of coercive measures and Japan's disapproval of them sometimes made Britain unpopular and Japan popular in China. In such cases, Britain would carry out a complete change of front with alacrity. In doing so, no consideration weighed with Britain except that of promoting her own interests. She could break faith with other countries without compunction, if only she could advance her interests by doing so.

In the above-mentioned case, in which Japan refused to endorse Britain's coercive measures, there was a vigorous growth of anti-British feeling throughout China. Seeing this, Britain took to the generous policy of retroceding her concessions at Hankow, Kiukiang and Chinkiang to China.

After the occurrence of the Manchuria Incident, Britain made supreme efforts to give Japan the coup de grace through the League of Nations with the cooperation of other countries. On the other hand, Japan offered the stoutest resistance, and finally withdrew from the League.

This turn of events caused Britain to effect a volte-face again, reverting this time to the course of maintaining her position in China through collaboration with Japan. Leith-Ross's mission to East Asia was to carry out this policy.

The enforcement by the American Government of the Act for the purchase of silver in 1934 brought about a sharp rise in the price of silver, resulting in a big outflow of Chinese silver. There was, then, a disastrous fall in commodity prices in China and the Chinese economic world was hit seriously.

In order to get out of this difficulty, China planned the flotation of foreign loans. In December, she asked the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation for a loan of £20,000,000. The British Government decided to give this loan jointly with Japan and America and duly approached the Japanese and American Governments in February of the following year.

Invites Japan

One of the reasons for which Britain invited Japan to subscribe to a Chinese loan together at a time when Japan had only just withdrawn from the League of Nations and Japanese feeling was consequently running high against Britain was her desire to improve the relations with Japan which had become estranged at the League. Another reason was her wish to intercede between Japan and China, if possible, as she was aware of a grave danger attending her accommodation of a loan to China when there was sharp Sino-Japanese friction. Britain was particularly desirous of utilizing the occasion to reach an understanding with Japan and China regarding the Customs system, in which she was deeply interested. In connection with this loan business, Britain sent Leith-Ross to East Asia. This British Envoy came to Japan via Canada and during his fortnight's stay in this country exchanged views with Japanese leaders in all circles. He then went over to China, where he formally approached Akira Ariyoshi, the Japanese Ambassador, with a proposal for the accommodation of a loan of $10,000,000 to China as a joint Anglo-Japanese undertaking.

Leith-Ross asserted that whereas Britain was ready to recognize Japan's position in China, she desired Japan, on her part, to recognize Britain's special interests in that country. He further indicated that as the interests of the two countries were not incompatible, Britain was prepared to take due note of Japan's position in launching any enterprise in China. Declaring that Japan's cooperation in the maintenance of the Chinese Maritime Customs system was essential to Anglo-Japanese accord, Leith-Ross asked Japan to agree to the permanent occupation of the Inspectorate-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs by a British subject, promising, in return, to assign to a Japanese national the post of Deputy Inspector-General which would be created in the future and also to engage more Japanese officials for the Customs.

It was his intention to secure the projected loan on the Customs revenue and to obtain from the Chinese Government a definite promise to maintain the Chinese Maritime Customs system without alteration.

Proposal Falls Through

This British proposal failed to meet with Japan's ready acceptance, and it was definitely shelved when the new Chinese currency system depending entirely on Britain for its successful execution was put into force soon afterward by forestalling Japan. Prior to his departure for home, Leith-Ross visited Japan again and exchanged views with many Japanese quarters, and the proposal for a loan to be undertaken jointly by Japan and Britain had been under discussion between the two Governments up to the outbreak of the Lukowkiao affair.

The enforcement of the new currency system was, no doubt, one of the main reasons why Chiang Kai-shek took up a very bellicose attitude toward Japan on the occurrence of the Lukowkiao affair. It may be said that while planning the promotion of accord with Japan, Leith-Ross was putting in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek a most powerful weapon against Japan.

The China Affair occurred in this way, and it developed into the War of Greater East Asia, with the result that Britain had entirely lost her position in China which she had built up. This was an inevitable turn of events. Indeed, nothing short of this cataclysmic change can be expected to bring real stability to China. Britain is only stewing in her own juice, and yet one can well imagine the strong mortification which she must be feeling over the loss of the fruit of a century of her great pains and efforts.

Anglo-American rights and interests have completely been swept out of China, and East Asia is not in a position to take its proper place, free from pressure from outside. A new order will thus be established in this part of the world. The War of Greater East Asia has won for East Asia what is properly due to it. The work is not finished, however, and it is incumbent on Japan and China to go on collaborating closely, ready to suffer hardships together, until the final objective is won.

(End)

Churchill vs. Roosevelt

By Our Political Commentator

Many things have been said as well as written regarding the Roosevelt-Churchill rendezvous in that old French town of Quebec in Canada. However, very few, if any at all, have ever taken the trouble to point out a very significant fact—that is, Winston Churchill's victory over the American President for the first time in their six conferences since 1940.

It would be quite natural for the British Prime Minister and the American President to be quite preoccupied with their own personal interests throughout the conferences, though both have tactfully concealed their personal ambitions from each other. Consciously or unconsciously, they have always been deeply concerned about inevitable verdicts of future historians on their abilities as politicians. Though these shrewd politicians would make their compatriots believe that their first and foremost concern has always been the mutual interest of Britain and America, the satisfaction of their personal vanity has been their primary concern.

There seems to be hardly any disagreement among commentators on wartime international questions that in the first five conferences, Roosevelt was successful in leading Churchill on in line with the former's own preconceived plans. In other words, Roosevelt was victorious in his discussions with the British Prime Minister on questions pertaining to political and military strategy. This strategy, of course has always been based on what Roosevelt considers most advantageous for the protection and promotion of his personal prestige and interests. Churchill was fully aware of this fact but he had to be content with being a lieutenant of the American President. There was no choice for Churchill than to be an obedient partner in the firm of the Roosevelt-Churchill Limited.

Reversed Order

But the Quebec conference reversed the order almost completely. Brief examination of the reported accomplishments of the sixth rendezvous at Quebec alone sheds enough light as to who emerged victorious.

Before proceeding any further, it should be pointed out that Churchill was firmly determined to impose his plan on the American President at Quebec. Why? because the British Prime Minister was fully convinced that the preservation or disintegration of the British Empire would depend on his success or failure in prevailing over the American President at that conference. That is why, before he went to Quebec, Churchill was grimly resolved to make the American President his lieutenant, at least for a change. And there is every indication to believe that he gained the upper hand at the rendezvous.

Perhaps the American President would not admit that he was tricked by his old friend. But whether he admits it or not the fact remains that he was completely out-maneuvered by the British Prime Minister.

In the first place, the agreement reached concerning the establishment of a British naval base on the Canadian Pacific Coast must be considered as a great victory for Churchill, for America's desire, as Churchill is fully aware, is to drive British influence and prestige from the Western Hemisphere. The 99-year lease of the British territories in the Atlantic under the Lend-Lease arrangements clearly reflects Uncle Sam's anti-British ambition.

In the light of this political and social background, one can readily understand Churchill's desperate attempt to stem the process of the Empire's disintegration. In referring to this Anglo-American conflict at the recent conference, the New York Times editorially opined that "the question of establishing a British naval base in the Northern Pacific on Canadian territory formed one of the most difficult problems of the Quebec conference."

Churchill, a shrewd strategist that he is, must have known that a British naval base on the Canadian Pacific Coast would be of little value in the prosecution of the current war against Japan. It is, therefore, quite apparent that Churchill's true motive in establishing this naval base must be sought in the political rather than military realm. In fact, the proposed naval base is only a means to prolong waning British influence on the North American Continent in defiance of the anti-British sentiment there. Furthermore, it is specifically aimed at

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America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

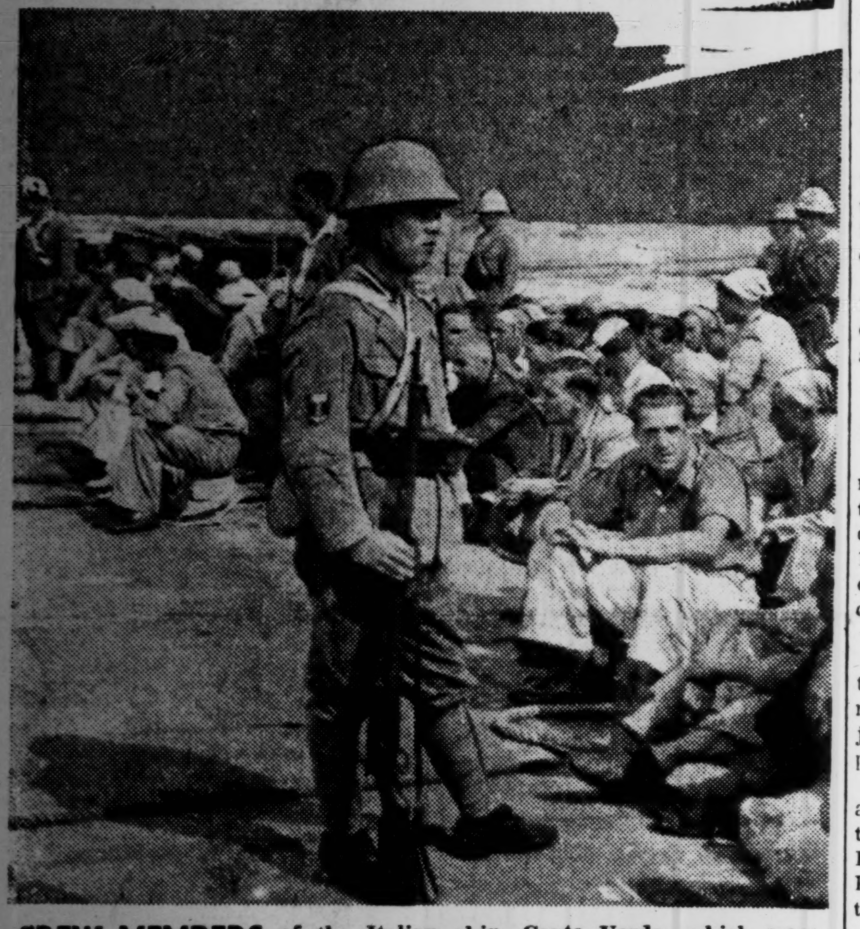
Nippon Times
Evening

Let's Forget Self in This Mighty Common Cause and Fight It Out to the Last

No. 15,975 — TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1943 — Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

DISARMING OF ITALIAN troops stationed throughout East Asia has been carried out swiftly and smoothly. Shown above is the commander of the San Marco Marines reporting the results of roll-call to the Japanese Army Commander.
(Passed by War and Navy Ministries)



CREW MEMBERS of the Italian ship, Conte Verde, which was scuttled following surrender of the Badoglio regime, are kept under strict vigilance of Japanese guards.
(Passed by Navy Ministry)

Press Comments

Wednesday, September 15

MAINICHI—Defense Power Demonstrated; Chiang's Dictatorship
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Chungking Constitution

Defense Power Demonstrated

MAINICHI—On September 12, an enemy bomber unit of 18 planes appeared over the northern tip of the Chishima Islands. Our Army and Navy Air Units and anti-aircraft batteries at once went into action and shot down nine of the attackers and severely damaged two others. It was a complete rout.

This report was exhilarating to the people of Japan and at the same time made them feel boundless confidence in the strength of our air defense. Lieutenant Jiro Yokosaki's in particular, thrust his plane into the midst of the enemy bombers and destroyed one by dashing his machine against the enemy plane. The ground force fought no less bravely. We have no words to express our appreciation of the gallantry and selfless action of these first-line officers and men.

The previous attack on North Chishima was made on August 12. On that occasion five of the eight attackers were shot down. Just one month later they came again and lost 11 out of 18. Now, this does not mean that the enemy did not attack without sufficient preparations or that the raiders were lacking in skill. The results achieved were solely due to the iron defense and courage of our first-line soldiers and sailors. But we must remember two things: that the defense power shown at North Chishima was solely that of the armed forces and that the enemy will certainly not confine their attacks to North Chishima.

The defense power of our armed forces has been demonstrated on these two occasions and we are confident of its might but that is not enough. The efficiency of civilian preparations to meet the possible attacks on our mainland is still to be tested. And there is every possibility of the enemy raiding important points on our mainland. The attacks on North Chishima may be regarded as a preliminary. It is hoped that our civilian defense front will be strengthened more than ever.

Chiang's Dictatorship

MAINICHI—Chiang Kai-shek has become a dictator of the Chinese hinterland in name as in substance. The 11th plenary session of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees of the Chungking Kuomintang has resolved that the President of the Chungking National Government shall be Generalissimo of the army, navy and air force and has formally elected Chiang Kai-shek President of the Government. The election, of course, was done by his own henchmen.

Chiang was already President of the Chungking Kuomintang, Commander-in-Chief of the army, navy and air force and President of the Executive Yuan, thus wielding absolute power. Why was it necessary to make him President of the Government in order to legalize his dictatorial powers in spite of the opposition of the people? It was necessary to bolster his steadily weakening dictatorial powers. It was not mere vanity. In the semi-feudal state of Chinese society, especially under military rule, official status speaks as loudly as actual ability, or even more. No matter how much

(Continued on Page 2)

LOCAL ITALIANS REPORTED SAFE UNDER CUSTODY

Diplomats and Others Affected--Properties In China Taken Over

Simultaneous with the disarming of Italian troops in East Asia by Japanese Forces, Italian Embassy and consulate staff members as well as other Italians, in general, residing in Japan have been placed under protective surveillance and necessary steps rapidly taken with regard to their interests, it was learned on Tuesday.

Measures have been taken to sever communication by the Italian Embassy and consulate officials and other ordinary residents with the outside world.

Moreover, correspondence and trade activities of the Italian diplomatic officials and residents here have been suspended.

Adequate measures have been taken regarding Italian ships and their cargo by all customs houses in collaboration with the Navy and other authorities concerned.

Proper steps have also been taken by the Bank of Japan and other organs to suspend monetary transactions by Italian residents.

Proclamation Issued

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 14.—Japanese Army and Naval authorities in the Shanghai area issued a proclamation under date of September 15 prohibiting possession by resident Italians of arms, ammunition, cameras, telescopes and binoculars.

The proclamation follows:

"The Japanese military authorities will confiscate arms and ammunition as well as cameras, projectors, telescopes and binoculars possessed by Italian nationals.

"Italian nationals should submit all arms, ammunition, cameras, telescope and binoculars to the Foreign Affairs Section of the Kwantung Road Gendarmerie between September 17 and 27.

"Official receipts will be issued to those whose possessions, designated above, have been confiscated.

"Italians who fail to submit the afore-mentioned assets shall be subjected to severe punishment.

"Rewards will be offered to those who inform the authorities of Italian nationals known to be concealing above-mentioned possessions when their information leads to successful seizure."

Properties Taken Over

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 14.—Japanese authorities began taking over Italian properties in Shanghai from early morning of September 9, in accordance with international law following receipt of the news of Italy's unconditional surrender.

Stefani News Agency and the Italian Broadcasting Station were closed and sealed, while other measures were effected peacefully. Complete calm prevails among the Chinese po-

(Continued on Page 2)

Advisory Board in Burma To Bolster Home Front

Domei

RANGOON, September 14.—The Burmese Government announced the creation of a Central Service Advisory Board under the chairmanship of Bandoola U Sein, Minister of National Welfare and Propaganda, simultaneously abolishing 11 subsidiary boards and committees of the previous National Service organizations.

With the new centralized system under the direct control of Bandoola U Sein, the Burmese home-front will be streamlined thoroughly to cope with exigencies of war.

It is added that the city of Rangoon and whole of Burma's life, property and health will be entirely in the hands of this newly-organized structure.

Vatican Denies Reports

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Vatican broadcast denied as "utterly fantastic" reports of diplomatic activity by the Vatican and telephone conversation between His Holiness Pope Pius XII and President Franklin Roosevelt, according to reports from New York. Vatican offices are reportedly continuing their functions regularly.

JAPAN-REICH JOINT DECLARATION

Tripartite Pact Not Affected in Any Way

The Japanese Government issued the following announcement at 2 p.m. today, September 15, 1943:

"The Government of the Empire of Japan and the Government of Greater Germany jointly and solemnly declare as follows:

"The treachery of the Government of Marshal Badoglio affects in no way the Three-Power Pact, which remains in force without the slightest change.

"The Government of the Empire of Japan and the Government of Greater Germany are determined, jointly with all the measures at their disposal, to carry on the War to the victorious conclusion."

Ten Planes Lost Over Kita-Chishima, U.S. Navy Department Discloses

Accuracy of Imperial Headquarters Announcements Proved; Losses of Sub And Two Sub-Chasers Also Revealed

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—The United States Navy Department communique admitted that 10 American bombers were lost in the attempted raid on Kita-Chishima, last Sunday, according to reports reaching here from Washington.

In a running engagement with Japanese fighters, lasting 50 minutes, four American planes are known to have been lost "by enemy action" while six others failed to return.

In reference to the above communique, it is recalled that the Imperial Headquarters announcement on Monday revealed that of 18 raiding U.S. planes, nine were shot down, of which one was unconfirmed, and two others heavily damaged.

U.S. Submarine Lost

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—The United States Navy Department announced that the American submarine, Grenadier, 1,475 tons, has failed to return from patrol operations and is now considered lost. The Grenadier was armed with ten 21-inch torpedo tubes.

2 Sub-Chasers Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 14.—The United States Navy Department announced today that two American submarine chasers were sunk by Axis air forces in the Mediterranean area on August 23, according to Washington reports.

To Report War Progress

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Dispatches from Washington quoted Congressional leaders as saying that President Roosevelt will send a special message, on Friday, to Congress reporting on the "progress of war."

Senator Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky Democratic leader, following the White House conference, today, said that the message would contain no legislative recommendations but would be "more of a report on the general war situation than anything else."

BULGARIA GETS NEW CABINET

Baschilov Succeeds Filov as Leader--New Line-Up Given

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—A new Bulgarian Cabinet headed by Premier Dobri Baschilov succeeding the Bogdan Filov Government was formed today, according to reports from Sofia.

Complete line-up of the Cabinet is as follows:

Dobri Baschilov—Premier and concurrently Minister of Finance.
Dotocho Christoff—Minister of Home Affairs.
General Russi Russeff—Minister of War.
Iwan Wasov—Minister of Commerce.
Dr. Ivan Beshow—Minister of Agriculture.
Petrov—Minister of Railways.
Sava Kirov—Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Prof. Jotzov—Minister of Education.
Wassiloff—Minister of Public Works.

The Bulgarian regents received the members of the new Cabinet in the Sofia Castle this morning Representing the Regents, Prince Cyril welcomed the members and in an address pointed out that this first Cabinet was formed by regency on behalf of King (Tsar) Simeon.

Prince Cyril also declared that the Bulgarian Government will pursue the policy of the late King Boris III thereby realizing His Royal Majesty's last will for a united Bulgaria.

The Government's declaration on Bulgarian policy will be published on September 16 when new Foreign Minister Kirov arrives from Ankara.

Soviet Warcraft Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—On the east coast of the Gulf of Finland German Defense Corps sank one Soviet speedboat and shot down one bomber plane, early this morning, the German military authorities announced.

HOSHINO HAILS MANCHOU RISE

Cabinet Secretary Lives Over Events Of 11 Years Ago

With the advent of the 11th anniversary of Japan's formal recognition of Manchoukuo, reminiscences of the time by Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and the then Director of General Affairs of the Hsinking Government, were sought yesterday by the Asahi.

Following is the talk given by Mr. Hoshino:

"That Manchoukuo, during the years of its existence, has been enabled to show to the world that it is a great independent State is unparalleled in the world.

"The brilliant growth of the new State has been brought about, of course, by Japan's assistance but it is also due to the efficient working out of the basic principle of the founding of the State, or Wang Tao, the kingly Way, as well as by the efforts of this new, industrious and plain-living nation.

"Tonight (September 14), 11 years ago, that is, on the eve of the signing of the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol, rifle shots were heard in Hsinking's streets and the citizens thought that it might mean an attack by bandits. But later, it was found that the rifle shots had been made by students of a certain commercial school who were undergoing night drill. Thus in comparing the state of the citizens about that time with that of the present, we perceive a remarkable development.

"The ceremony for the signing of the Protocol and the banquet given that night in the gardens of the Yamato Hotel were conducted in the simplest manner possible, and in this simplicity lay the origin of the healthy development of the State.

"In the next 10 years Manchoukuo will probably become the greatest production power in the Orient.

"The solemnity of the closely united relationship between Japan and Manchoukuo will in the future shed increased luster and the fact

(Continued on Page 2)

ANGLO-U.S. INVADERS THRUST BACK BY STRONG REICH PUSH AT SALERNO; CONFUSED ENEMY FLEE IN DISORDER

American Units Flee From Salerno-Eboli Area; British Pressed

Domei

BERLIN. September 14.—Fighting in the Salerno-Eboli sector became decisive during the past 24 hours when American divisions on the afternoon of September 14 fled in panic from the bridgehead in South Salerno in order to reach their ships, according to Karl Pragner, special DNB correspondent.

It was added that in a fight against a numerically superior enemy, German troops have gained an outstanding victory, the importance of which cannot be overlooked.

The British forces in the Salerno-Amalfi area also have been placed in an untenable situation and it is only a question of hours whether these troops will join in the retreat of the Americans.

In dealing with the battle in detail, Pragner reported that the same German divisions which had harassed the Anglo-American forces in Sicily, and which had inflicted heavy losses on the Americans, forcing the latter to bring up fresh reinforcements totaling 35,000 troops, have intercepted the Anglo-American landing forces in the Gulf of Salerno.

Started Sept. 8

The battle began on the evening of September 8 after German reconnaissance planes had established for certain that the objective of the Anglo-American fleet, which was attempting to utilize the advantages resulting from the armistice signed between the Badoglio regime and the anti-Axis Powers, was to launch an operation to land on the west coast of Italy.

During the first three days the enemy succeeded in landing a total of seven tank and infantry divisions, although these formations suffered severe losses through German air attacks.

While the British attempted to enlarge their bridgehead position by thrusts toward Salerno toward the north and west, the Americans advanced toward the heights south of Eboli intending to break through to Potenza.

Severe fighting took place for two days here, wherein the Americans repeatedly threatened to outflank the German lines. By noon, September 13, the fighting power of American divisions had been so weakened by their unusually heavy losses in men and material that they were unable to continue their break-through attempt.

The German forces, taking advantage of this enemy weakness, immediately launched counter-attacks. In a daring drive, German tank and mechanized forces, on a broad front, swooped down from their positions on the heights against the Americans who had established themselves in trenches.

In a short and fierec engagement the Americans were defeated every-

(Continued on Page 2)

Sumatra Creates Traffic, Communications Boards

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, September 13.—In order to further facilitate communications and traffic, the Sumatra Military Administration today announced the establishment of Traffic and Communications Boards enlarging the present traffic and communications sections.

The new Boards will commence work from tomorrow and matters relating to telegraph and radio will be placed under the control of the Communications Board, while those relating to land and marine transportation will be placed under the Traffic Board.

These two Boards with headquarters at Bukit Tinggi will have traffic, Railway and Marine Affairs Bureaus in important cities such as Medan, Pandang and Palembang.

Osamu Tsubota, Chief of the Traffic Section, will be appointed Director of the Traffic Board and Yoshi Murakami, Chief of the Communication Section, will be named Director of the Communications Board.

Japan Not Putting Pressure on Macao

An official denial of the enemy propaganda to the effect that Japan is putting pressure upon Portuguese colony, Macao, was made by the authorities of the Board of Information at the regular press conference for resident foreign correspondents, today. "There have recently been circulated propaganda reports from Chungking and other enemy sources to the effect that Japan is violating Portuguese neutrality by trying to occupy Macao militarily," these authorities disclosed. "All these reports are entirely groundless," they declared, "and we hereby emphatically deny them."

IL DUCE, HITLER CONDUCT TALKS

Reorganization of Fascist Army, New Capital Discussed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—Il Duce arrived at the Fuehrer's Headquarters yesterday, and opened an important conference with Chancellor Adolf Hitler, according to reports reaching here.

As a result of the conference, the organization of the new Fascist Government and the location of its capital are expected to be definitely decided.

The meeting is considered very significant in view of the changed situation concerning Italy, and particularly as it was held after six weeks' imprisonment of Il Duce. It is also their first conference since the Verona meeting held on July 19.

Fascist Leaders Saved

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—German forces rescued Former Minister of Italian Africa, Attilio Teruzzi, Former Trade Minister, Raffaello Riccardi and Former Chief-of-Staff, General Ugo Cavallero from detention. All these Fascist leaders had been ordered shot by the puppet Italian regime.

Particularly, General Teruzzi was held in a castle, about 20 kilometers outside of Rome, and was saved just before facing the firing squad.

General Rossi Captured

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—German para-troops took as prisoners General Francesco Rossi, Commander-in-Chief of Italian Forces in the Balkans and his Chief-of-Staff, at Tirana, Albania, German military authorities announced tonight.

Mussolini Family Saved

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—Countess Ciano, Benito Mussolini's daughter, has also been rescued by the German troops together with other family members of Il Duce, according to a DNB report from Rome.

The report further discloses that Mussolini was rescued by the Germans at a remote place in Southern Italy to which he had been transferred from S. Maddalena Island near Sardinia Island about a week

(Continued on Page 2)

Dorothy Thompson Hits Italy's Traitor Regime

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Dorothy Thompson, well-known American political commentator, writing in yesterday's issue of the New York Post, said that in the six weeks since the overthrow of Mussolini, the Badoglio regime had failed to mobilize the Italian "popular movement." She charged that the Government suppressed popular demonstrations thereby creating defeatism among the masses and permitting the Germans to strengthen their occupation.

Germans Advance On City as British Troops Flee by Ship

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—Smashing anti-Axis forces in the outskirts of Salerno, German troops are steadily advancing into the city.

British Troops Fleeing

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—Transports carrying evacuating British forces have been arriving at Port Policastro since dawn, today, according to DNB reports.

These transports, originally bound for Sicily, were attacked by German bomber planes, and shifted their course southward, escaping into the port of Policastro.

U.S. Reinforcements Rushed

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Anti-Axis forces are now facing a serious crisis in the Salerno battle, and, according to reports from Algiers, General Dwight Eisenhower has rushed reinforcements to hold the bridgehead at Salerno. Anti-Axis ships and planes are crossing the Mediterranean in great numbers.

Enemy Losing Heavily

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Control of the city of Salerno has changed hands several times between Axis and anti-Axis forces, according to Reuter reports, but it is evident that British forces have been the greater sufferers, according to Berlin reports.

Judging from the report that two British capital ships, several cruisers and more than 10 destroyers as well as 50 to 60 transports are massed north of Licosa Point proves that the ships are commissioned to take on board the retreating British forces.

British Paratroops Wiped Out

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—British paratroops that landed in the neighborhood of Castellammare on the Bay of Naples several days ago were entirely annihilated in the battle of Salerno, according to German authorities.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER PREDICTS AXIS VICTORY

Duce's Leadership Painful to Enemy

Domei

BANGKOK, September 14.—Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan expressed unwavering confidence in Axis victory at a press conference today discussing the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio regime and the spectacular rescue of Benito Mussolini.

"A monstrous disgrace has blotted the pages of Italy's history by Badoglio's treacherous act," declared the Thai Foreign Minister. "German forces were, however, fully prepared for the contingency and they have already brought three-fourth of Italy under their control. Moreover, Italian forces are rapidly, joining the German forces. The Italian Fascist National Government, under the leadership of Il Duce, is being steadily brought into existence.

"The situation in the Balkans has taken on brighter aspects. Il Duce emphatically is not a man who will succumb to propaganda. My firm belief that the surrender of Italy has proven of no advantage to the anti-Axis camp has hereby been verified, and my confidence in ultimate Axis victory, unalterably held since the outbreak of the war, has been doubly strengthened."

To Explain P.I. Elections

Domei

MANILA, September 14.—Judge Proceso Sebastian, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, left today for a trip through northern Luzon where he is expected to explain the election procedure of the legislative body as defined in the executive order yesterday.

JAVA MOSLEMS KEEN TO SERVE

Desire Permission, On Sept. 10, to Form Isle Defense Corps

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 14.—With the enthusiasm for organizing a Java Defense Volunteer Corps spreading among the native population K. H. M. Mansur and nine other Moslem leaders submitted a memorial to the Japanese Military Administration on September 10, expressing the fiery resolution of the 40,000,000 Mohammedans to volunteer for the defense of the island, and asking for their authorization to organize a Defense Corps.

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia," declared the memorial, "the history of invasion of the East by Anglo-American and Dutch imperialism ended, and the Moslems of Indonesia, especially those living in Java, who had suffered under Dutch oppression, were liberated. We Moslems tender profound thanks to Allah as well as to the Imperial Japanese Forces.

"The Dutch Government, intent on Christianizing the Indonesians, used every deceptive measure to weaken the devotion of Indonesian Moslems. However, the assistance and perfect guidance given to the native population here by the Japanese Army have revived the true spirit of the Mohammedans.

"As rescue came like a bolt from the blue, the Indonesian Moslems were overjoyed, but at the same time they were embarrassed as to what they should do. Now that they have been awakened by the good-will and guidance of the Japanese Forces the Moslem devotees now desire to repay the favors they have enjoyed. Their enthusiasm to reward the Japanese with practical measures has been further bolstered by the news of the intense battles being waged in areas outside Java.

"Under the circumstances, the Moslems should hold themselves responsible for a part of the task of prosecuting the current war to a successful conclusion. The Mohammedan devotees in Java are determined to make sacrifices for the defense of Java as well as for the construction of a prosperous Greater East Asia.

"From the reasons mentioned above, we ask Your Excellency to authorize the organization of a Java Defense Corps to be guided by the rules of Islamism. The Defense Volunteer Corps we desire to organize are entirely different from the native army units which existed during Dutch rule inasmuch as the new forces will be guided by Islamism for the destruction of the Anglo-American Powers and their allies. As we Indonesian Moslems lack military knowledge, we ask Your Excellency for guidance."

Atjehens Pledge Unity

Domei

MEDAN, September 13.—Approximately 15,000 Atjehens from various districts of Atjeh Province gathered in the square in front of the Mosque Koeta Radja here to renew their determination to crush the enemy and protect their native land which has been freed from the clutches of the Dutch.

Governor Shozaburo Iino, of Atjeh Province, as well as many other dignitaries attended the meeting.

Representatives of the Mohammedans, in fiery speeches, declared "United States, Britain and the Netherlands are enemies not only to all Asiatic nations but to all Mohammedans. Particularly to the people of Atjeh, the Dutch have been enemies for centuries.

"Under Japan's protection, we have been liberated from Dutch tyranny and Asiatic nations must now march forward to protect their land, and crush the United States, Britain and Holland."

In conclusion, all Atjehens, amid wild enthusiasm, pledged unity and cooperation with Japan for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Meanwhile, it is learned that similar rallies will be held shortly in 15 other towns of Atjeh Province.

Local Italians Reported Safe Under Custody

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pulace who have full faith in Japan's justice.

North China Also Acts

Domei

PEKING, September 14.—The disarming of Italian troops and the taking over of Italian rights and interests in North China took place simultaneously in Peking, Tientsin and Shanhaikwan on September 10.

The 41 members of the Italian Embassy guards submitted peacefully to disarming at 4:00 p.m. at the Peking Italian Embassy. Arms and other articles were handed over to the Japanese military attaches and unit Commander Yamamoto and a roll call held. The Italian national flag was also taken into custody and the assignment finished by 8:00 p.m.

The Japanese Units stationed in Tientsin commenced taking over control of the Italian concession at 4:00 p.m. The disarming of the 250 Italian marines was carried out in the presence of Unit Commander Tanaka the Japanese Consul-General and the Italian Consul in Tientsin. The Chinese police corps assisted in the maintenance of order in the Italian Concession under the direction of the Chief of Police of Tientsin Special Municipality.

The Shanhaikwan gendarmerie took charge of the disarming of 40 Italian marines, who were carrying out summer maneuvers in this district.

Aside from the military forces, the number of Italians in north China, including diplomats, in Peking, 114, Tientsin, 177, Shantung 58, Shansi, 48 and Hopei three.

Surrendered Italian Warships Prove 'White Elephant' to Foe

Possible future movement of the Italian fleet that surrendered to the anti-Axis side is attracting attention. According to the Reuter's military commentator Tarbott, it would be impossible to have the Italian capital ships join in fighting against Japan for the reason that the retention of the Italian crews on these Italian warships would be a violation of the truce pact and continuation of navigation by an anti-Axis navy would be impossible technically, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated September 13. In support of his theory Tarbott points out the following:

"As the Italian warships are so constructed as to be fit for operation in the Mediterranean with a high speed, they have not the necessary capacity of fighting in waters so broad as the Pacific Ocean. Equipment and other technical points in their construction are very much different from those of the American or British navy. This makes it necessary to have the Italian ships change equipment involving long time in completing this work.

"Admitting this to be feasible, it is known that a modern battleship takes in a crew of some 1,500 men of which more than one-half must be highly trained men. At present, America and Britain lack such trained men.

Worthless to Enemy

The greater part of the Italian fleet that escaped have entered Malta and the rest came to Gibraltar and the Balearic Islands, and were disarmed. The Italian fleet at Malta as on September 13 consisted of 24 ships of which five are reported to be battleships, according to the Asahi this morning.

The Italian battleship, Roma, while escaping, was sunk by German torpedo planes near Corsica Island. Among the Italian battleships including the Littorio that entered Malta, the Impero, 35,000 tons, is still an uncompleted ship, while the Cavour, 23,000 tons, was still under repairs.

Whether this Italian fleet would be useful in fighting henceforth is considered a problem in German naval circles. It is thought that unless extensive reconditioning be made, the Italian fleet would be of no use in future fighting. As these ships were left without repairs even in this fifth year of war, it would be impossible for the anti-Axis side to use them in the condition as they are, especially manned by untrained crews who came escaping, so that it would be necessary to have new crews to be trained.

The first British declaration that "through the extinction of the Italian navy, the British fleet has acquired the freedom of operating in Pacific waters, resulting in the increase of the reserve power of taking more ships to fight Japan" is now regarded as a mere gesture to the United States.

With the fighting situation in Italy not developing favorably to the anti-Axis side and also with Germany offering stout resistance on the Continent, it is being generally considered that a transfer of the main strength of the British fleet to the Pacific Ocean is beyond imagination.

The benefit coming to the enemy side through the capitulation of the Italian navy is the acquisition of the safe navigation route in the Mediterranean for their own navies and transports and also feasibility of using small-sized warcraft after some more training for giving protection to their convoys.

The German side is making the following ironical remark:

"With the exception of submarines and high speed boats, the Italian fleet could not from the beginning start any positive movement, and all large-sized ships had to be left deep inside naval ports rottening. Accordingly, the Italian naval movement does not mean either plus or minus to Germany. If the enemy lets the Italian ships be operated with the Italian crews, they would come to strongly feel the same pleasure Germany had before."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

real ability one may have, if his official status is low, the public does not recognize him. Thus he will be powerless to influence people. Chiang knows this well. Consequently, he thought it advisable to take the formal step necessary to make himself dictator in name as well as in substance.

Perhaps Chiang is beeming with satisfaction over the way in which the trick has been turned. But will his dictatorial powers be really strengthened because he has become President of the Chungking National Government? That remains to be seen.

There can be no doubt, on the other hand, that its command had recently been pronouncedly weakened. Proofs of this are the frequent deflection of his generals on the first line who have pledged allegiance to President Wang Ching-wei alienation of the people of the hinterland from the Chungking regime, marked weariness of war, ceilingless climbing of prices and the like. What are the causes? The defeat after defeat of his forces on the field and the extreme shortage of materials are the main ones.

The continual defeat of his army is the primary cause of the steady weakening of his command. Weakening of command means weakened dictatorship. If Chiang is really to strengthen his dictatorship, he must score some victory on the field and unless he can do this it is a hopeless task to strengthen his dictatorship.

Having become President of the Chungking National Government perhaps he will be able to command more respect from the various generals, politicians and the people than hitherto, but mere exercise of powers will not strengthen the foundations of his distatorship.

Chungking Constitution

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The 11th plenary session of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees of the Chungking Kuomintang has ended. This was the third session since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The first was held immediately after the outbreak and the second toward the end of November last year, the latter being the tenth plenary session. At that meeting it was resolved that the central and local administrative system of the Chungking regime and the Kuomintang should be reformed and unified in order to enable the influence of the Kuomintang to extend to the provinces, the national general mobilization laws strengthened, price controls tightened, the development of the Northwest expedited, the Army Corps expanded and each war district should formulate independent war industrial plans for the expansion of military strength.

The chief questions discussed at the 11th plenary session were the enforcement of constitutional government and amendments to the organic law of the Chungking Government. According to the resolutions adopted, the various party facilities throughout Chungking-ruled China are to establish the foundations of consitutional government by completing local autonomies and forming occupational organizations The Government then is to call a Grand Congress of the People within one year after the war and legislate and promulgate a Constitution.

Enforcement of constitutional government has ever been the aspiration of China since the time of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Upon the termination of the era of military government after the end of the Northern Expedition, an era of tutelage was declared. After about 10 years since then, in 1941, a Congress of the People was to have been called and a Constitution adopted, thus inaugurating an era of constitutional government, but after the draft Constitution was adopted in January, 1937, the China Affair broke out in the summer and the matter was indefinitely postponed. In 1939, however, at the sixth plenary session of the Central Committees, it was decided that a Congress should be called in 1940 to adopt the Constitution, but the defeat of the Chungking army in the Wuhan campaign in the autumn of that year made the plan fall through. Thus the constitutional issue has been deferred until the 11th session. Even the 11th session, moreover, has postponed decision until "within one year after the end of the war."

In making such a hullabaloo about something that is not even remotely in sight lies the underlying intention of Chiang. After years of defeat and despair, the people of Chungking-ruled China must be baited with something capable of stringing them along for many more years. Both the recent convocation of the second session of the People's Three Principles Youth Corps Conference and the promise given by the 11th plenary session are baits, like a realistic painting of candy, to draw children.

The 11th session has also adopted an amended organic law, of the Chungking Government. Under the new system, the President of the Government is at the same time Generalissimo of the army, navy and air force. This means that the President is to wield absolute powers, military and administrative. Chiang Kai-shek has hitherto hold more than a dozen titles besides being Chairman of the Military Council. Lin Sen, as a puppet, held the nominal title of President of the Government. He died at the Central Hospital on August 1 at the age of 82. About a month later Chiang has stepped into his place with extended powers, as decided by the 11th session, a neat little play, but a bit transparent. Thus he has become the dictator in name as well as in substance that he had long sought to be.

Some commentators say that the enforcement of constitutional government as decided by the 11th session and Chiang's dictatorship are incommensurable contradictions. But realistic politician probably do not consider them in that light, because Chiang's democracy and constitutional government are not for the sake of the people but for his own, as Mao Tze-tung has already so aptly pointed out in this Essay on New Democracy.

INDIANS STARVE; RELIEF REMOTE

Food Lack Causing Untold Miseries In Many Provinces

Famine threatens India, ironically one of the world's richest treasure houses, and the innocent Indian masses hover on the verge of starvation, says a report from Rangoon to the Mainichi.

The inhuman British policy "to keep the masses alive by existence on the smallest possible minimum" had not even before the outbreak of the war allowed the masses to emerge from the most miserable and lowest of existence. The despicable British policy had levied heavy taxes on the agricultural class which comprises about 89 per cent of the whole of India's population, and the capitalists and land owners had been merciless in their abominable exploitations.

With the commencement of the war, India has been turned into a supply base in East Asia for the anti-Axis forces and in the fulfillment of this arbitrarily imposed role India's food supply has been forcefully drained from her to supply the insatiable anti-Axis demands in the European and the west Asian fronts. Then too the augmentation of anti-Axis forces in India itself has further increased consumption, and on top of this 1,000,000 tons of rice are no longer available from Burma. Thus a food shortage, far beyond the power of conception of any Japanese, threatens entire India.

Worst in Bengal

From about the middle of July already 150,000 Indians have starved to death. In Bengal Province, known as India's foremost rice producing district, and where 80 per cent of the population are farmers and 80 per cent of the land devoted to rice paddies, the relentless British requisition of food supply has squeezed every available bit from the people, so that not a grain of rice or a slice of bread has been left to ward off the terrible famine imminently threatening the masses. Even the seeds for next year's corps have been eaten.

Eye trouble is rampant among the masses due to malnutrition and babies are dying because the mothers' milk has dried. On top of this dysentery, cholera and other infectious diseases are now spreading with alarming rapidity. However, in spite of this wretched condition, the provincial government has taken no steps to remedy the situation, and everywhere scenes are unfolding from which one must turn his eyes in indescribable horror. With the roots of grasses and barks of trees gone, the farmers are now making their way to Calcutta in search of food, till today some 82,000 beggars grovel in the streets of Calcutta.

Apprehensive of the rise of anti-British feeling among the people, the British authorities are trying to regulate general transportation of food supplies, enforce rationing system and price control. Furthermore, they are demanding that the general populace refrain from hoarding and have announced that the price of rice will be lowered in the near future. However, all the frantic efforts of the Government do not seem to be bringing much results.

In some provinces, houses are being searched for hoarded supplies. In six States of Orissa Province, 650,000 maunds of unhulled rice and 30,000 maunds of rice have been discovered. The British authorities are frantically continuing their search for hoarded rice.

Only Honeyed Words

The director of the food supply has assured the people that soon 5,000 tons of rice and wheat will be shipped to Bengal and that for the people in Madras ships loaded with food supplies from America and Australia will arrive between October and January of next year. Then again it is being propagandized that the Government is making all efforts to relieve the situation and that the people may rest be assured that plenty of food will be supplied to Bengal. Announcements have also been made that rice and wheat from Punjab are being swiftly sent to Bengal.

However, in face of all the assurances by the Government authorities the fact remains that large quantities of Punjab wheat are being shipped to Sicily. The plea submitted by the Mayor of Calcutta on August 24 to President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill reveals clearly that no real responsible action is being taken to stave off the starvation of the Indian masses.

The Indian Government has ordered that all travelers to districts outside their provinces carry two maunds of wheat flour or rice. Also raising of fresh water fish, the utilization of idle land and other means of increasing food production are been encouraged, but these measures do not solve the immediate need and are only aimed to cajole the Indian masses. The Indian representative in Ceylon has sarcastically said, "Before talking on the problem of the World War, we should take up the food question first."

Recently in Calcutta, the governors of Bengal and Orissa engaged in a very heated debate on the matter of food question. On the other hand, disquiet has spread among all the workers on the Indian railroads and threatens to become a fatal menace to India's role as a supply base. India's food shortage has become the source of anti-British sentiments among the various Indian classes.

The Indian people are beginning to realize that their food problem is largely due to the purposely planned food requisitioning policy of the British and no matter how loudly Britain may propagandize to the contrary, India's food problem will see no solution until the British are completely ousted from India.

11 New Members Elected Out of 100 To Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly

Of the 100 members of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly who were successful at the first election held Monday, only 11 are new men, the remaining 89 being former members of either the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly or the Tokyo Municipal Assembly.

With 127 new men registered as candidates, the number elected was comparatively small. It is reported that new men were at a disadvantage because of the limited campaign activity permitted under election regulations.

Formal election announcements will be made on September 25, and the first session of the Metropolitan Assembly is expected to be called on or about October 10.

Of the newly-appointed members to the Assembly, the oldest is Hideo Arishima from Mukojima-ku, 75 years old, and the youngest is Yoshihiko Kitajima from Oji-ku who is 34. There are three members who are more than 70 years old, Hideo Arishima, 75; Gendo Miwada from Kojimachi-ku, 74; and Shinjiro Ota from Fukagawa-ku, 71. Those more than 60 years old number 17; those above the age of 50 total 40; those above 40, 33; and seven above 30.

Classified by occupations, presidents and employes of business firms total 33; lawyers, seven; manufacturers, seven; land owners, seven; professors, six; lecturers, six; merchants six; Physicians, six; writers, three, patent attorney, one; publisher, one; farmer, one; and others, 17.

Of the total of 303 candidates, 48 were unable to obtain the minimum legal number of votes, and their deposits were confiscated.

Il Duce, Hitler Conduct Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

previously. Il Duce was removed to a certain large city immediately after delivery and met his family members among whom were Countess Ciano and her four sons and daughters who are Mussolini's grandsons and grand-daughters.

Nothing is known, however, about Count Ciano himself. The DNB dispatch curtly denies London reports that Count Ciano is now en route to join the new Fascist Government. For, first, it is still unknown if Rome will be made the seat of the new Government and, secondly, the Count is not among the Fascist leaders who have been rescued by German forces.

It is not known, according to the same dispatch, if Count Ciano has fled to Sicily together with Pietro Badoglio and other traitors but, anyhow, in view of his attitude at the last Grand Fascist Council, it is far from probable that Count Ciano will occupy any important post in the new Government or in the Fascist Party.

As regards the whereabouts of King Emmanuele III and Marshal Badoglio, it is learned that they left Rome by motorcar immediately after the unconditional surrender had been announced by the Rome Broadcasting Station on the night of September 8 and stopped over at the headquarters of the Italian division at Lake Albana in the outskirts of Rome. Then, prior to the advent of German forces there, they fled to Palermo, Sicily, on a double-engined military plane.

It is understood from various reports that Badoglio is now in North Africa.

Will Nullify Armistice

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—With the appointment of Benito Mussolini as the head of the new National Fascist Government, which will naturally become the new Government of Italy, Il Duce is expected to issue a declaration that the armistice signed by the Badoglio regime with the Anti-Axis Powers is invalid, according to reliable information reaching here.

Rome Surrender Described

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—Details of the surrender of the city of Rome were reported yesterday by a certain German war correspondent as follows:

"German troops stationed in the city and suburbs of Rome learned by radio of the surrender of Italy in the evening of September 8, and thereupon immediately assembled at points already agreed upon.

"Early in the dawn of September 9, Italian forces around Rome attempted to prevent the activity of German troops at various places, and although gun fire was heard the Italian resistance was not at all organized. German forces immediately marched toward Rome and broke through the defense lines of the city.

"Realizing the meaninglessness of putting up resistance, the Rome Defense corps sent a messenger to the Field Headquarters of Field-Marshal Albert Kesselring toward the evening of September 9 and asked for the terms of surrender. It was in the afternoon of September 10 that the Commander of the Italian Forces in Rome signed the agreement for surrender. The Chief of Staff of the German Forces in Southern Italy announced the surrender of Rome at 4 p.m. the same day."

Hoshino Hails Manchou Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

that these two nations will continue to solidify their structure as the mother body of a new Asia is foreseen with great inspiration on this auspicious occasion of the 11th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo."

Crop Increase Expected

Domei

HSINKING, September 14.—Yukio Inagaki, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, in an interview with Domei, said that owing to favorable weather conditions, Manchoukuo's crop production this year is expected to show a 10 to 13 per cent increase over last year's crop.

Mr. Inagaki stated that the country is making utmost efforts and sound progress toward fulfilling its mission as a food-supply base—a mission which has become most important since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

As measures to boost production, an advance payment system was adopted last year and price advance was effected in March this year prior to the spring farming, he added.

Doubting Thomases in P.I. Fade From Scene As Independence Promise Nears Fulfilment

Domei

MANILA, September 14.—Francisco Icasiano, editorial writer of the Tribune, in declaring that the Filipinos are now looking confidently toward the future as an independent nation, said that the "Doubting Thomases" who viewed the high ideals of Japan with doubt and suspicion, have disappeared completely from the Filipino scene.

"It is recalled that some Filipinos in the early part of 1942, regarded with doubt the first promise of independence made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. We Filipinos had been promised the same thing so many times before the war, that the very sound of the old refrain put us on guard," he said.

Mr. Icasiano declared that the promise, however, has been reiterated and during the last few weeks several steps leading to ultimate emancipation have been taken in blitz fashion—drafting of the Constitution, its signing and ratification, and the election of delegates to the legislative body.

"Like Saint Thomas, we have seen and felt, but unlike him, we have also personally participated in our national resurrection," he concluded.

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Reorganization Decided By Mitsui Enterprises

As a holding and controling company of the entire Mitsui enterprises, the Mitsui Honsha, Limited, will be shortly organized and applications for official permission to effect this change in the organization of the Mitsui enterprises have already been submitted to the Fund Adjustment Bureau.

The new Mitsui Honsha, Limited, will have a capital of ¥100,000,000 to be subscribed by the eleven members of the Mitsui family and various Mitsui enterprises. The post of President will be held by Baron Takakimi Mitsui.

In September, 1940, the controling system of Mitsui enterprises was revised, and the Mitsui Gomei and the Mitsui Bussan were amalgamated to form the new Mitsui Bussan Kaisha with a capital of ¥300,449,500. Also established was the Mitsui Somotokata as the Mitsui family organ.

However, this revision of the structure was found insufficient to meet the changed wartime condition and the new structure with the proposed Mitsui Honsha has now been proposed.

The Iwasaki family had already formed the Mitsubishi Honsha with a capital of ¥240,000,000, and the Sumitomo family, the Sumitomo Honsha with a capital of ¥160,000,000. Likewise the Mitsui Honsha, upon its establishment, will control and direct the entire Mitsui enterprises.

U.S. Troops Flee Before Germans; British Pressed

(Continued from Page 1)

where and were split up into small fighting units which took to a disorderly flight toward the beach of the gulf where they hoped they would be able to embark on their transports. They left a trail of arms and equipment behind them.

Enemy Transports Blasted

Meanwhile, numerous formations of German bombers and fighters continuously raided the Anglo-American transport fleet in the gulf of Salerno, and according to information available so far, three transports, totaling 10,000 tons, were so seriously damaged that their loss must be considered certain.

Then, German fighter planes, in low-altitude attacks, destroyed numerous landing vessels and other small craft which were attempting to take the retreating troops on board.

Although the fighting has not yet been concluded, Pragner continued, it can be said that the German forces have inflicted upon the Anglo-American landing forces in the Gulf of Salerno, a defeat which, in its devastating effect, may be compared with Dunkirk and Dieppe.

He added that the collapse of the American front south and southeast of Eboli has released the German forces who are expected to atack the bridgehead from the east.

Thus the fate of this enterprise has been sealed as the Anglo-American invasion attempt has collapsed. The greater part of the landing troops have either been killed or taken prisoner and victory in the "battle for Naples" belongs to the Germans, Pragner concluded.

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French Guard Mentone

Domei

PARIS, September 14.—With the retreat of the Italians, the French Government forces are now guarding Mentone, and surrounding areas in South France, according to the Petit Parisien.

By this step, the posts of the Governor of Alps Martimes and the Police Chief of Nice will be reassumed by French officials. Various districts in the Hautes Alps will be similarly guarded by the French Government.

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